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Plot To Overthrow Government In Jakarta Discovered

JAKARTA, May 11.

A NUMBER OF PEOPLE, INCLUDING SOME ARMY OFFICERS, HAVE BEEN ARRESTED FOR SUSPECTED INVOLVEMENT IN SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITIES AIMED AT "OVERTHROWING INDONESIA'S GOVERNMENT AND AT CHANGING THE STATE STRUCTURE," SAID AN INDONESIAN ARMY SPOKESMAN HERE TODAY.

The spokesman said the people, whose names were not given, were arrested while holding a secret meeting in Jakarta recently.

He added that documents confiscated during the arrests showed that preparations had been made to "overthrow the Government by armed force."

The army spokesman said that one of the documents contained a plan "to change the existing State structure in an unconstitutional way."

He added that the arrested people also maintained contact with the outlawed Darul Islam "Muslim State" movement and the "revolutionary councils" in various provinces.

He said a secret letter seized from one of those arrested led to the arrest of Ramawi. Jakarta Commissioner af the rebellious 'Banteng Council" which had seized power in Central Sumatra in December in defiance of the Central Government.

The spokesman added that a quantity of arms stolen from an army depot recently was discovered at the time of the arrest.—UPI-AFP.

Eclipse Of Moon

NEW DELHI, May 11.

There will be a total eclipse of the moon during the early hours of Tuesday.

The eclipse will be visible in India, Pakistan, Asia (except the north-eastern parts), Australia, the Indian Ocean, Africa, Europe, the Pacific Ocean and eastern parts of North and South America.

The following are the details of the eclipse:

The eclipse begins at 02.15 hours (IST); total eclipse begins at 03.22 hours; totality ends at 04.40 hours; eclipse ends at 05.47 hours; duration of totality 1 hour 18 minutes; duration of eclipse 3 hours 32 minutes.

The magnitude of the eclipse will be 1.304.

The eclipse will be visible for the whole duration only in places situated to the west of a line joining Shri Ganga Nagar (Rajasthan) and Ongole (Andhra).

To the east of the line, the ending of the eclipse will not be visible because the eclipsed moon sets before the ending.

In the extreme north-eastern parts of Assam beyond a line roughly joining Gauhati and Silchar even the end of totality will not be visible because the moon would set before its release from totality begins.

More Refugees Arrested

CALCUTTA, May 11.

One hundred and eighty-seven East Pakistan refugees, including 42 women and 56 children, were arrested this afternoon in connection with the 'direct action' launched by leftist parties demanding resettlement in West Bengal of refugee deserters from the Bettiah camp in Bihar.

Seventy-two of them were later released.

The refugee 'satyagrahis' were arrested in the Esplanade area when they tried to defy the order banning entry into an area under Section 144 Cr. P.C.—UPI.

President Takes Oath Tomorrow

NEW DELHI, May 11.

THE President enters his second term of office on Monday morning.

The swearing-in ceremony will be held in the historic Central Hall of Parliament, which witnessed the deliberations of the Constituent Assembly and the transfer of power on the midnight of August 14/15 ten years ago as also the swearing-in of Dr. Rajendra Prasad as President five years ago.

In the Hall will be assembled the Prime Minister and other Members of Government, the diplomatic corps, Judges of the Supreme Court, the Election Commissioner, members of the Planning Commission, Members of Parliament and other distinguished visitors.

CEREMONY

The Vice-President will receive the President at the north gate of Parliament House and the President's bodyguard will give the national salute.

Next the Chief Justice of India and the Speaker of Parliament will be presented to the President by the Vice-President.

As the President arrives at his seat on the dais, the National Anthem will be played. After the President, Vice-President, Chief Justice, Speaker and the Assembly Members resume their seats, the Home Secretary, Mr. A. V. Pai, will obtain the President's permission and read out the letter from the Election Commission in Hindi and English announcing the name of the President-elect.

Dr. Rajendra Prasad will then take the oath of office in Hindi and immediately a 31-gun salute will be fired.

The President will next administer the oath of office to Dr. S. Radhakrishnan as Vice-President. —UPI.

SUNDAY STAR

This young lady who appears too serious is Baby Naaz who has already made a name for herself and is almost a veteran of the Indian screen. She is currently in "Hamara Haj" and is also due soon in "Payal." Her popularity is a criterion for her appearance this week as our Sunday Star.

500 Men Held In U. P.

LUCKNOW, May 11.

Five hundred Socialist volunteers have been arrested in different districts of U.P. since the party launhed its State-wide Satyagraha on May 10.

Today's arrests number 361, according to reports available at the party's State headquarters.

Two members the U.P. Assembly Mr. Bhajanlal and Mr. Abhoy Ram, were among the 199 volunteers arrested at Etawah.

Today's arrests included 39 in Barabanki, 25 (including one woman) in Hardoi, 199 in Etawah, five in Sahajehanpur, seven in at Faizabad, 14 in Lucknow, eight in Allahabad and seven in Kanpur.

In Lucknow ten vounteers were arrested while picketing the courts and four during an attempt to disfigure the statue of King George the Fifth opposite the general post office.—UPI.

Little Change In Weather

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Fair weather with little change in the day temperature has been forecast for the city and suburbs tomorrow.

Today Colaba recorded a maximum of 33 degrees C, and a minimum of 25 degrees C, minus one.

Relative humidity was 65 per cent.

Santa Cruz recorded a maximum of 33 degrees C, plus one, and a minimum of 24 degrees C, minus one.

JOURNALISTS' WAGE BOARD DECISIONS

NEW DELHI, May 11.

A FIRST ATTEMPT TO INTRODUCE A RATIONAL PAY STRUCTURE FOR WORKING JOURNALISTS HAS BEEN MADE IN THE RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE WAGE BOARD FOR WORKING JOURNALISTS WHICH HAVE JUST BEEN RELEASED.

The decision of the Board are to have retrospective effect from the date of the constitution of the Board, that is, May 2, 1956, in respect of newspaper establishments Classed as A, B and C and from November 1, 1956, in case of newspaper establishments in Classes "D" and "E."

The newspapers have been classified on the basis of average gross revenue of three years, 1952 to 1954.

The present emoluments of the employees will in no case be reduced as a result of the operation of the Board's decision.

The Board has directed the Government of India to constitute a Wage Board under the Working Journalists' Act to review the effects of th edecisions of the Board on the newspaper establishments and the working journalists after the expiry of three years, but not later than five years from the date of publication of this decision.

MINIMUM

The minimum salary recommended by the Board for a working journalist in Class "E" paper is Rs. 90 plus dearness and location allowances.

The recommendations cover all Journalists working in India (excluding Jammu and Kashmir) including those employed in foreign agencies.

Seven recommendations of the Board were taken by majority and the rest are unanimous decisions.

The Board made its decisions after recording evidences of newspaper proprietors and employees' unions and other individuals.

It received replies to its questionnaire from 325 newspapers including 138 dailies, two organisations of employers and 42 organisations of journalists.

The Board has recommended that it is open to the parties to seek reclassification of the newspaper establishments on the basis of the average of every three years commencing from 1955.

CLASSIFICATION

The recommendations are:—

The newspaper establishments shall be classified on the basis of their gross revenue per annum as follows:

CLASS	GROSS REVENUE
'A'	Over Rs. 25 lakhs.
'B'	Over Rs. 12½ lakhs to 25 lakhs.
'C'	Over Rs. 5 lakhs to 12½ lakhs.
'D'	Over Rs. 2½ lakhs to 5 lakhs.
'E'	Rs. 2½ lakhs and below.

Classification shall be based on the average gross revenue of three years, 1952 to 1954.

In the case of groups, multiple units and chains, classification shall be on the basis of the total gross revenue of all the constituent units.

CLASSIFICATION

A newspaper establishment shall be classified as (1) A Group, if it publishes more than one newspaper from one centre; (2) A Multiple Unit, if it publishes the same newspaper from more than one centre; and (3) Chain, if it publishes more than one newspaper from more than one centre.

2. For the purpose of classifying tri-weeklies, their gross reve-

Continued On Page 5 Column 6

Kruschev Wants To Visit U. S.

NEW YORK, May 11.

Soviet Communist Party First Secretary Nikita Kruschev, told an American newsman in Moscow that he was convinced that it was indispensable that the United States and the Soviet Union should join in an endeavour to stabilise peace in the world.

The Soviet leader said he favoured a 'big four' meeting, but he felt that the prime responsibility devolved on the U.S. and the Soviet Union "first and foremost on the United States."

The Communist Party chief said he would like to visit the United States and meet President Eisenhower.

Referring to foreign aid, Mr. Kruschev said that there was no objection to Poland or other Socialist countries accepting aid from capitalist countries, but they should guard against political alignments.—UPI-AFP.

AYYANGAR AGAIN SPEAKER

NEW DELHI, May 11.

MR. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar was today elected Speaker of the Lok Sabha for a second term.

The motion was moved by Mr. Nehru and seconded by Mr. Satyanarain Sinha, Minister for Parliamentary Affairs.

As his was the only name proposed, the temporary Speaker, Seth Govind Das, announced Mr. Ayyangar unanimously elected to the post of Spsaker.

After he was elected, Mr. Nehru Mr. S. A. Dange, leader of the Communist group, and Mr. Jaipal Singh, an Independent member, conducted Mr. Ayyangar to the Speaker's chair amidst cheers.

Mr. Nehru conveyed to Mr. Ayyangar the respectful congratulations on his own behalf and on behalf of the House.

He said: "You are not new to this office and in electing you, the House has not taken a risk.

"Our first Speaker was one who shed lustre on this office (cheers, and under whose guiding care, we developed various conventions.

PROBLEMS

"This is a new Parliament assembled after the general elections and we shall have to face different problems, because we have ventured out into the high seas of national endeavour.

"We will have to face heavy waves and storms at times.

"But we have done so deliberately and we have to swim across to the other shore.

"This House inevitably is going to play a vital part in all these.

"Out of this House will come not only laws but also something which will have vital significance and which will give a lead to our people."

NEW BLOOD

The leader of the Communist group, Mr. S. A. Dange, congratulated Mr. Ayyangar on his election as the Speaker and said he had no experience of this House, and therefore, he would trust the words of the Prime Minister.

He said that "the new blood would require more protection than the old blood on the other side," and urged the Speaker to protect the rights not only of the treasury benches, but of the Opposition also, and carry the traditions further.

Acharya Kripalani, leader of the PSP, said that a Speaker had to guide and regulate the proceedings of this House.

More than that he was the guardian of liberty of the House and through the House, the liberty of the people.

If there was any curtailment of liberty in this House, the liberty of the common man was likely to be curtailed to that extent.

Mr. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar thanked the leaders of the various groups and said he might not resign from the Congress Party but "I shall so conduct as to infuse confidence in all parties and function with absolute impartiality, and try to raise the standard and maintain the conventions and traditions of this House."

"Nothing shall be wanting on my part," he added, "to strengthen the foundation of democracy and to uphold the traditions and conventions of Parliament.

"Ours is the biggest demdcracy in the world. I hope this Parliament will develop traditions which will be welcome and acceptable not only by our future Parliaments but also will be acceptable to other Parliaments of the world."—UPI.

Sunday Smile

"The only rice we had at home was made up into a pudding!"

BABY KNIFED TO DEATH

BOMBAY, Saturday.

THE two-year-old daughter of a newly-elected Congress Municipal Councillor, Mr. Gulam Nabi Saudagar, was killed when the servant who was carrying her for an evening stroll was attacked by a man at Haines Road, last night.

The servant, Abdul Ghani Ahmed, also received several knife wounds and has been admitted in the Nair Hospital.

His condition was stated to be serious.

The Agripada police, who are investigating said that the incident had nothing to do with the election of Mr. Saudagar, but their inquiries showed that the stabbing was the sequel to a quarrel which the servant had with one of his friends, whose name was given as Dattaram Pundalik Kedari.

Yesterday afternoon, at two, Abdul and Kedari had a quarrel in a restaurant.

In the evening, Abdul carried his master's two-year-old daughter, Kamarjan, for an evening stroll.

While he was returning at about 8 p.m., his alleged assailant pounced upon him at the entrance of Dandakia Mansion, where Mr. Saudagar lives at Haines Road, and attacked him with a knife.

In the scuffle the assailant is also stated to have inflicted injuries on the child which he was carrying.

As both of them dropped on the ground bleeding, Kedari ran away from the place, and is still at large.

Members of the public who gathered on the spot tried to chase Kedari, but in vain.

A police constable who was on patrol duty nearby informed the Agripada police station, the police rushed to the scene, but before that both the injured were removed to Nair Hospital

The girl succumbed to her injuries immediately, while the servant is still in a precarious condition.

Soccer Team Captain Held For Stealing

STOCKHOLM, May 10.

The £12,000 English footballer, Joseph Walton, is in prison, charged with shoplifting.

When he appears in court next Tuesday, he will be accused of stealing a razor and a jumper in a department store.

Walton is captain of Preston North End, which has been touring Sweden. He played for England against Scotland in 1946 and was signed on by Preston in 1948 from Manchester United for £12,000.—NAFEN.

TORIES WANT TO SEND CRUISER

CHRONICLE CORRESPONDENT P. T. CHANDRA

LONDON, May 11.

AS British firms are preparing to send their ships through the Suez Canal in anticipation of getting the Government green light, Tory extremists are asking Macmillan to send a cruiser through the Canal to challenge Nasser.

Lord Hinchingbrooke, Tory rebel, suggests four ships—two British and two French—should pay their dues to the old Canal Company and try to go through the Canal.

If Egypt interfered, a frigate or cruiser should be sent down the Canal, according to him.

He does not think America would intervene and UN forces are out of position.

Wheeler having packed up and returned to America "we might take a little exercise in civilian dress."

"If we did so, we could walk off with the whole position," he says.

The Government's decision on the use of the Suez Canal is expected on Monday or Tuesday.

BAGHDAD, May 11.

King Saud of Saudi Arabia arrived here today from Ryadh for an official visit to Iraq.

Adjourn Moves Held Over

NEW DELHI, May 11.

The temporary Speaker, Seth Govind Das, today postponed consideration of adjournment motions on the food situation in West Bengal and on refugee issues, tabled by Mr. Tridib Kumar Choudhury and two other Opposition members.

Seth Govind Das said that the normal Parliamentary convention was that before the President addressed Parliament no business other than oath-taking by members or election of the Speaker was taken up in the House.

"I think it is desirable that we should adhere to this convention," he added.

He said the adjournment motions would be taken up on Monday after the President had addressed the joint session of both the Houses of Parliament.

Samiti Plans In Lok Sabha

NEW DELHI, May 11.

The Samyukta Maharashtra Samiti members of the Lok Sabha held a meeting today to discuss how to move the Lok Sabha to revise its decision and to establish Samyukta Maharashtra and Mahagujarat.

It was decided that the Samiti members would bring up the problem during the debate on the President's Address.

It was decided to establish a Samyukta Maharashtra Committee of Parliament with the aim of canvassing support among all parties and Members of Parliament to reconsider the whole issue over again in the light of the results of the general elections and elections to the Bombay Municipal Corporation.

Latest Commercial

"Kerb" Rates at 10-30 P.M.

BOMBAY, May 11.

Tata ordinary Rs. 165-4 to 165-8, Indian Iron Rs. 19.35 to 19.40, Bombay Dyeing Rs. 529 to 530, Burma Rs. 551 to 552, Cotton Jarilla May Rs. 719, Cotton Vijaya June Rs. 849, Castorseed Sept. Rs. 193, Groundnut August Rs. 182-4, Silver Jeth 182-10, Gold Jeth 106-10.

NEW YORK, May 11.

New York Cotton Market remained close on Saturday.

'Land To The Tiller' Slogan Opposed By Acharya Bhave

SARVODAYAPURAM, May 10.

ACHARYA Vinoba Bhave said here today that the slogan "land to the tiller" was wrong. The land must be owned by society, he declared.

Addressing bhoodan workers of Kerala this morning, Acharya Bhave said that even those who did not till the soil should have ownership of land, through society.

Referring to the allegation of Dr. Hare Krushna Mahtab that he was distributing poverty through the bhoodan movement, the Acharya observed that Dr. Mahatab's criticism was biassed.

He said people must be able to stand on their own legs. "Land being the greatest problem of our times, we have to make an attempt to solve it, and the best way is the bhoodan way," he declared.

ULTIMATE OBJECT

Acharya Bhave said that his asking for one-sixth of the land was not the end of the matter, "because bhoodan will go on to the day when all land will become the property of society."

With the ending of private ownership of land, private ownership of buildings would also have to end, he said.

He would accept any land, waste or barren or fertile, because he felt that ownership of even grass and rock must end.

Just as the ocean welcomed river water as well as gutter water, he would accept all kinds of land, good or bad.

He suggested that the people of Kerala, faced with the acute land problem, should now migrate to other States to make both ends meet.

The Sarvodaya ideal meant distribution of land along with increasing the production. He exhorted all people to work together for the solution of the land problem.

Acharya Bhave later addressed the Hindi Pracharaks Conference in which representatives from all over the country participated.—UPI.

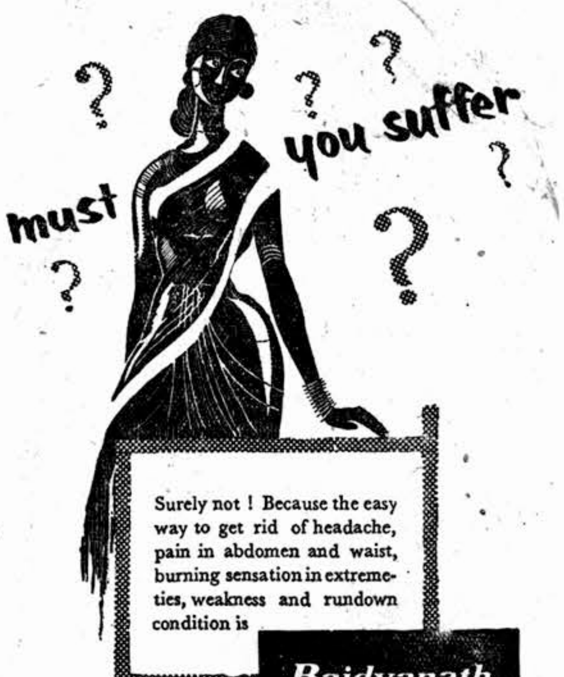
TODAY

HINDU: Bisakh Shud 13, 2018.
MUSLIM: Shawal 11, 1376.
PARSI: Adar 14, 1326.
SAKA: Vaisakh 22, 1879.

SUN, MOON & TIDES

Sunrise: 6-05 a.m.
Sunset: 7-05 p.m.
Moonrise: 5-40 p.m.
Moonset: 4-36 a.m.
Hightide: 10-59 a.m., 10-50 p.m.
Lowtide: 4-25 a.m., 4-58 p.m.

PHASES OF THE MOON
Full Moon: May 14, 4-04 a.m.
Last Q'ter: May 21, 10-33 p.m.



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FOR WESTERN RAILWAY.

CATEGORY 4: ESTIMATORS.—Twenty-five posts including some for panel for the Mechanical Department, anywhere on the Railway, scale of pay Rs. 150-225. AGE.—Between 21 and 35 years on 11-6-1957, relaxable upto 45 years in deserving cases. QUALIFICATIONS. — (a) Passed Matriculation or equivalent examination; (b) Passed Diploma Examination in Electrical Engineering of a recognised technical institution. Candidates with previous experience preferred.

CATEGORY 5: ESTIMATORS.—Thirty-two posts including some for panel for the Signal and Tele-communication Department, anywhere on the Railway, scale of pay Rs. 150-225. AGE.—Between 21 and 35 years on 11-6-1957, relaxable upto 45 years in deserving cases. QUALIFICATIONS.—(a) Passed Matriculation or equivalent examination; (b) Passed Diploma Examination in Civil or Mechanical Engineering of a recognised Engineering School or College. Candidates with previous experience preferred.

CATEGORY 6: DRAFTSMEN.—Sixty-six posts including some for panel for the Mechanical Department, anywhere on the Railway, scale of pay Rs. 150-225. AGE.—Between 20 and 30 years on 11-6-1957. QUALIFICATIONS.—(a) Passed Matriculation or equivalent examination; (b) Passed Diploma Examination in Mechanical Engineering of a recognised Technical Institution. Candidates with previous experience preferred.

CATEGORY 7: DRAFTSMEN.—Twenty-seven posts including some for panel for the Electrical Department, anywhere on the Railway, scale of pay Rs. 100-185. AGE.—Between 20 and 30 years on 11-6-1957. QUALIFICATIONS.—(a) Passed Matriculation or equivalent examination: (b) Passed Diploma Examination in Electrical Engineering of a recognised Technical Institution.

CATEGORY 8: DRAFTSMEN.—Twenty-four posts including some for panel for the Signal and Tele-communication Department, anywhere on the Railway, scale of pay Rs. 100-185. AGE.—Between 20 and 30 years on 11-6-1957. QUALIFICATIONS.—(a) Passed Matriculation or equivalent examination: (b) Passed Diploma Examination in Electrical or Mechanical Engineering of a recognised Technical Institution.

CATEGORY 9: DRAFTSMEN.—Twenty posts including some for panel for the Mechanical Department, anywhere on the Railway, scale of pay Rs. 100-185. AGE.—Between 20 and 30 years on 11-6-1957. QUALIFICATIONS.—(a) Passed Matriculation or equivalent examination; (b) Passed Diploma Examination in Mechanical Engineering of a recognised Technical Institution.

CATEGORY 10: WIRELESS OPERATORS.—Ten posts, anywhere on the Railway, scale of pay Rs. 80-220. AGE.—Between 20 and 25 years on 11-6-1957. QUALIFICATIONS. — Passed Matriculation or equivalent examination; (b) should hold Post Master General's Class II Certificate of Competency in Wireless.

CATEGORY 11: APPRENTICE ASSISTANT SIGNAL INSPECTORS:— Fortyeight posts, scale of stipend Rs. 100-105 during 18 months training, on successful completion of which the candidates will be absorbed as Assistant Signal Inspectors in grade Rs. 150-225, if vacancies exist. AGE:— Between 18 and 25 years on 11-6-1957. QUALIFICATIONS:— (a) Passed Matriculation or equivalent examination: (b) Passed Diploma examination in Electrical or Machanical Engineering of a recognised Technical Institution.

FOR CENTRAL RAILWAY

CATEGORY 12: APPRENTICE BRIDGE INSPECTORS: Twentyfive posts, anywhere on the Railway, stipend Rs. 100-105 during two years' training after successful completion of which the candidates will be absorbed as Assistant Bridge Inspectors, scale of pay Rs. 150-225, if vacancies exist. AGE:— Between 18 and 24 years on 11-6-1957. QUALIFICATIONS:— (a) Passed Matriculation or equivalent examination; (b) Passed Diploma examination in Civil, Electrical or Machanical Engineering of a recognised Technical Institution.

CATEGORY 13: ASSISTANT OPERATORS (SUB-STATION). Twenty posts in Bombay Division, scale of pay Rs. 100-185. AGE:— Between 18 and 25 years on 11-6-1957, relaxable upto 30 years for Government and Railway Servants.

QUALIFICATIONS:— (a) passed Matriculation or equivalent examination: (b) Passed Diploma Examination in Electrical or Mechanical Engineering of a recognised Technical Institution.

CATEGORY 14: ASSISTANT DRAFTSMEN:— Five posts for the Electrical Department, anywhere on the Railway, scale of pay Rs. 100-185. AGE: Between 20 and 30 years on 11-6-1957. QUALIFICATIONS: (a) Passed Matriculation or equivalent examination; (b) Passed Diploma Examination in Electrical Engineering; (c) 12 months' experience in the preparation of lay-out drawings, diagrams of outdoor and indoor lighting and industrial Motive Power Installation. Candidates without the requisite experience will be considered for initial recruitment as Electrical Engineering Apprentices and given a stipend of Rs. 80/- p.m. during one year's period of apprenticeship and will be absorbed as Draftsmen in grade Rs. 100-185 after successful completion of the apprentice.

FOR CENTRAL AND WESTERN RAILWAYS

CATEGORY 15: JOURNEYMEN:— One hundred posts including some for panel (sixty for Western and forty for Central Railways), anywhere on the Railways, scale of pay Rs. 100-185. AGE:—Between 20 and 30 years on 11-6-1957. QUALIFICATIONS:— (a) Passed Matriculation or equivalent examination; (b) Passed Diploma Examination in Electrical Engineering of a recognised Technical Institution.

CATEGORY 16: STENOGRAPHERS:— For formation of panel, scale of pay Rs. 80-220. AGE:— Between 20 and 30 years on 11-6-1957. QUALIFICATIONS:— (a) Passed Matriculation or equivalent examination; (b) should possess a certificate from a recognised Institution for speed of at least 100 and 40 words per minute in Shorthand and Typewriting respectively. Candidates with previous experience preferred.

NOTE 1: Candidates who are appearing for the final year Diploma examination may also apply for appointment to grades Rs. 100-185 and for trainee categories. Their retention in service, if selected, will be subject to their passing the Diploma examination. 2. Reservations exist for Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribe and Anglo-Indian candidates. 3. VISION TEST STANDARD: DISTANT VISION: FOR CATEGORIES 10 to 12: 6/9, 6/9, without glasses. FOR CATEGORY 13: 6/9, 6/12, with or without glasses provided the power of lens does not exceed 4-D. FOR VACANCIES ON WESTERN RAILWAY OF CATEGORY 15: 6/9, 6/12, with or without glasses provided the power of lens does not exceed 4-D. FOR ALL OTHER CATEGORIES: 6/12, 6/18, with or without glasses. NEAR VISION: FOR ALL CATEGORIES: Sn. 0.6, 0.6, with or without glasses.

2. In addition to basic pay, Dearness, House and Compensatory allowances, free medical attendance and passes are admissible according to rules.

3. The upper age limits indicated above are relaxable in the following cases:— (a) by five years in the case of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes; (b) upto 40 years (30 years for Categories 11 and 12) in the case of displaced persons from the unliberated areas of Jammu and Kashmir provided they produce a certificate from a Magistrate or a Gazetted Officer or an Employment Exchange to that effect; (c) upto 40 years (30 years for Categories 11 and 12) in the case of displaced persons from Pakistan; (d) in the case of war-service candidates, upto the extent of war-service rendered and also subsequent military service in continuation of war-service; and (e) For Category 16 only upto the extent of service rendered by retrenched staff of the Civil Supplies Food Department of the State Governments to the maximum of 40 years of age, provided they produce the Service Certificate. In the case of (c) displaced persons from Pakistan and (d) war-service candidates, the concessions are admissible provided candidates submit their applications through Employment Exchanges or through their heads of Department if they are employed in a Government or Railway Department.

4. Applications should be submitted on the prescribed form which can be obtained in person on payment of Rupee one (25 Naye Paise in the case of bona-fide displaced persons from Pakistan and the unliberated areas of Jammu and Kashmir, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes) from the Station Masters of important Railway Stations and from Employment Exchanges. Applications accompanied by attested copies of certificates showing age, qualifications, experience etc., should reach the Secretary, Railway Service Commission, Churchgate, Bombay 1, on or before 11-6-1957. In due course the result will be communicated to every applicant who attaches with the application a stamped envelope with Category number and address written on it.

5. Any form of canvassing will disqualify a candidate.

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VOCATIONAL ADLETS

Electric wireman's new Sunday session starts from 19th May. Instructing medium Marathi and English separately. Suitable timings for shift changer. Monthly fee Rs. 5 only. See 9 a.m. to 7 p.m. or write to, Subhas Electric Class, Ist Floor, Nana Bldg., Parel-Poibawadi Naka Bombay 12.

(4932)

PUBLIC NOTICES

INDIAN STATISTICAL INSTITUTE

ADMISSION TO COURSES IN STATISTICS

New sessions of the following courses are due to commence in July-August 1957.

1. Research and advanced studies (upto 3 seats reserved for Industrial Psychology)
2. One-year Apprentice course
3. Three-year Statistician's Course — Second year (direct admission)
4. Three-year Statistician's Course—First year

FOR THESE COURSES, stipends will be awarded to all accepted trainees, the value of which would vary with proficiency of candidates. Admission to the courses will be based on qualifications and on the results of special selection tests to be conducted some time in July 1957 at Banaras, Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi, Hyderabad, Madras, Nagpur, Trivandrum and Waltair.

The minimum qualifications required for admission for the coming session are as follows:—

COURSES 2 AND 3

A Master's (or three-year Honours) degree in **STATISTICS or the Statistician's Diploma of the Indian Statistical Institute.**

COURSE 1

EITHER the same as for courses 2 and 3 OR a Master's (or three-year Honours) degree in Industrial Psychology or in Social Sciences with research experience in Industrial Psychology.

COURSE 4

A Master's (or three-year honours) degree in Statistics, Mathematics or Natural and Social Sciences (with knowledge of Mathematics at graduate level) OR a degree in any branch of Engineering OR special research and/or technical and applied work in Statistics.

The Prospectus of courses, with application forms, is available on payment of Re. 1/-, either by money order or postal order or in cash. Applications for these courses in prescribed form should reach the Registrar, Indian Statistical Institute, 203 Barrackpore Trunk Road, Calcutta — 35 BEFORE 20 JUNE 1957.

(980)

Jivraj Mehta Inaugurates Women's Camp

BOMBAY Saturday.

A women's physical training camp organised by the Shakti Dal was inaugurated at the Vanita Vishram by Dr. Jivraj Mehta, Bombay's Minister for Finance this evening.

Addressing the trainees, the Minister stressed the need for physical training for women to enable them to cultivate a sense of discipline and to develop their potentialities for the service of the nation.

Once it was held that the place of woman was in the home. But ever since women started participating in public activities, they had made great progress in several fields.

Dr. Mehta said that trained women could form themselves into an auxiliary force in times of emergency.

Earlier, Mrs. Poornima Pakvasa, chief organiser of the Shakti Dal, welcomed Dr. Mehta, Mrs. Babiben Mulji Dayal proposed a vote of thanks.

This year, 110 candidates have enrolled themselves for training in the camp, as against 140 candidates last year

P. R. Nayak Says

NOT ENOUGH FUNDS ALLOTTED FOR SLUM CLEARANCE

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A seven-day national seminar on Slum Clearance, sponsored by the Indian Conference of Social Work, to discuss the problem of slums in India, and also to find ways and means to tackle it, will start at the C. J. Hall on May 14. **Governor Sri Prakasa will inaugurate it.**

The Municipal Commissioner, Mr. P. R. Nayak is the Director of the Seminar, while Mr. B. K. Chandiwala of the Bharat Sewak Samaj of Delhi, is the Associate Director.

Giving details about the Seminar at a Press conference today, Mr. Nayak said that the Seminar was the first of its kind in India, and as such, 73 delegates and observers, including Mayors of Ahmedabad, Bombay and Madras would be attending it.

The Seminar will deliberate on the various aspects of the problem of slum clearance, slum dwelling and slum improvement and close its deliberations on May 20.

Among sixty experts who will attend the Seminar, are eminent engineers, architects town planners, improvement trust officials, public health officials, sociologists, economists, psychiatrists, social workers, and representatives of Corporations, trade unions, employers and property owners.

A number of international organisations including the United Nations Organisation, UNESCO and ILO will also be represented apart from representatives of the Government of India.

Mr. Nayak said that the Government of India's Rs. 20-crore plan for the clearance of slums would also be discussed objectively but, he felt, that the Indian Conference of Social Work was well fitted to express its opinion in an authoritative manner about the Government's plan.

He said that Rs. 4 crores had been allotted to Bombay for its plan for the eradication of slum areas.

Mr. Nayak, however, observed that the sum allotted for slum clearance by the Government was not adequate to tackle the huge problem.

He maintained that the problem of clearance of slums was inter-related to housing and as such both should be tackled together.

Mr Nayak further said that there were "no illusions" about procuring funds for financing the project in this country for he hoped that "funds would come from various sources."

The seminar according to him is an attempt to discuss the problem from various angles and to draw up an Integrated plan for the Clearance of Slums in India.

A good deal of preparatory work for the Seminar has been done during the last six months and participants have submitted notes and papers which have been studied by Working Parties appointed for the purpose in Bombay.

A large number of messages wishing the seminar success have been received from all over India including those from the President, Prime Minister and Vice-President.

The main deliberations of the Seminar will be held in the Tata Institute of Social Sciences at Chembur and the closing session will be addressed by Mr. Y B. Chavan, Chief Minister of Bombay, at the C. J. Hall.

Mr. Nayak, in a press note today, said that all newly-elected members of the Bombay Municipal Corporation were invited to attend the inaugural and closing sessions of the seminar.

He regretted that individual invitations could not be sent due to the short time at their disposal.

Those interested in securing invitation cards were requested to contact either the office of the Indian Conference of Social work at 16, Government Hutments, Cooperage or the office of Mr. N. A. Mistri, Public Relations Officer, Bombay Municipal Corporation.

A Swedish pharmaceutical firm has donated to the Indian Red Cross about 7,00,000 multi-vitamin and 12,14,000 pain-soothing tablets for flood victims in India.

Bombay Today

NAGPADA NEIGHBOURHOOD HOUSE: Debate on "Ideas, not personalities, lead the nations," 10-15 a.m., Byculla.

B.P.C.C.: Informal meeting of the newly-elected Congress Municipal Corporators, Congress House, 5 p.m.

BOMBAY SANGEETHA SAMAJAM: Music programme, B. J. Home Hall, Matunga; Mr. T. R. Gnanasagara Rao (flute), Mr. G. K. Viswanathan (violin) and Mr. [illegible] Padmanabhan (mridangam), [illegible] p.m.

TAMILAR MANRAM: Public meeting to condole the death of "Devan," Poddar High School, Matunga, 6-30 p.m.

HANDLOOM HOUSE: Fashion show, 6-15 p.m. Admission subject to space.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS: Free public lecture on "The wandering mind: how to control it?", Jehangir Wadia Building, 6-15 p.m.

BHARATIYA SANGIT KALAKAR MANDAL: Kathak by Birjoo Maharaj, Ustad Allah Rakha (tabla), Sir C. J. Hall, 8-30 p.m.

TWO STABBED IN GANG WAR AT SUPARIBAUG ROAD

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A sensation was caused at Suparibaug Road, in north Bombay last evening, when a returned externee and two of his associates who were armed with swords and daggers stabbed two persons.

The Bhoiwada police said that the assailants and their victims were members of rival groups of people of bad characters in the locality.

The two persons who were stabbed were Baban Tukaram and Subash Ramchandra Raval, who is a minor boy.

One of the alleged assailants, who is a returned externee, is identified as Madhu.

SEVERAL WOUNDS

He is stated to have first attacked Baban, who was standing at the entrance of Krishna Nagar, at Suparibaug Road, with a sword at 6-30 p.m.

He and his friends were stated to have inflicted several wounds on their victim while a number of passers-by stood by helplessly.

The three assailants then went to Vishwas Nagar, near K.E.M. Hospital, where they caught their second victim, Subash, and assaulted him with daggers and swords.

After assaulting him, the three made good their escape. They are still at large.

Baban and Subash have been admitted in the K.E.M. Hospital, where they are lying in a serious condition.

Life-Term For Killer: Two Acquitted

THANA, May 10.

Vithu Dama Patil, a young man of 20 and resident of the village of Shirgaon in Bassein taluka, who was committed to the sessions by Mr. B B Tambe, the first class judicial magistrate, Bassein on a charges of murder, was convicted by Mr M K Trilokekar the Additional Sessions Judge, Thana.

He was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for life under S. 302 IPC.

Two other accused, Narayan Jagu Patil and Tungo Mukund Patil who were charged for abetment of the offence of murder under S 302 read with S 109, were acquitted.

The Assistant Public Prosecutor Mr. D M Nadkarni, appeared for the prosecution.

Mr. B D Thakur defended Vithu Dama, and Mr. C R Rajani defended the other two accused.

SALES TAX RULES

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Draft amendments to the Bombay Sales Tax (Registration, Licensing and Authorisation) Rules, 1954 have been published in part IV-B. of the Bombay Government Gazette Extraordinary dated May 1.

The time limit for receipt of objections and suggestions, if any, with regard to the amendments, which should be addressed to the Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Finance Department, Sachivalaya, Bombay 1, has now been extended to May 22.

Handloom Week Celebrations

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Handloom Fabrics Exhibition at Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay, is extended up to Sunday, May 12.

SACKED MAN THREATENS EMPLOYER

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Magan Nathoo Rathod, a car cleaner, who was said to have been removed from service by his employer was alleged to have damaged the tyres of the car in revenge.

Producing him before Mr. V. M. Gehani, presidency magistrate, Mazagaon court, today, the Gamdevi police told the court that Rathod also threatened his employer with a knife.

He was allowed bail.

Rs. 6,000 More Recovered

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Bombay CID who are investigating the Frere Road armed hold-up which occurred on Monday morning have recovered the remaining Rs. 6,000 out of a total of Rs. [illegible] which were robbed from the persons yesterday.

On a statement made by one of the four accused who were taken into custody, Rs. 4,000 were recovered from an Irani restaurant keeper at Nana Chowk. The amount had been given to him for safe custody.

The balance of Rs. 2,000 out of the Rs. 6,000 was found behind a cinema theatre at Churchgate where they were thrown by the accused.

Transport Ministry Exam. Results

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The following officers were successful in the Ministry of Transport Examination for Certificates of Competency as engineers held during February:

AT BOMBAY: First Class Engineer (Steam): Assumal Nenumal Shahani.

First Class Engineer (Motor): Howard Keith Jerome Abraham.

First Class Engineer (Combined Steam and Motor): Ratan Rustomji Daruwalla.

Second Class Engineer (Steam): Patrick Frances Fernandes, Daniel Samuel, Tikam Naraindas Sujan.

Second Class Engineer (Motor): Michael Chester, Grant Fraser.

AT CALCUTTA: First Class Engineer (Steam): Gauri Mohon Bhattacharjee.

First Class Engineer (Motor Endorsement): Keki Pirojshah Balsara.

Second Class Engineer (Steam): Dipok Kumar Banerjee, Guru Saday Das.

Second Class Engineer (Motor): Clarence Paul Carvalho, Narayan Chandra Mukherjee.

GIFT COUPONS SCHEME INTRODUCED

BOMBAY, Saturday.

IN order to facilitate the presentation of National Savings or **National Plan Certificates** on special or auspicious occasions like marriage, birthday, festivals, etc., a scheme known as **National Savings** Gift Coupons Scheme has been introduced.

The gift coupons have been beautifully designed and attractively printed and ideally serve as gifts.

The coupons are available in denominations of Rs. 5, 10, 50, 100 and 1,000.

Any individual adult can apply in the prescribed form at a Post Office doing Saving Bank for gift coupons which he intends to present to another individual.

The donee will then be required to present the gift coupon at a Post Office doing Saving Bank work for exchanging it with a twelve-year National Saving Certificate or ten-year National Plan Certificate of the value of the gift coupon.

INTEREST

Interest on the certificate issued in lieu of the gift coupon will **run from the date of the issue of the gift coupon if the same is presented for exchange within three months from the date of its issue.**

In other cases, interest will run from the date on which the gift coupon is tendered.

If, for any reason, the purchaser of the gift coupon does not give away the coupon or gift, he will be issued National Savings or National Plan Certificates from the Post Office of issue after the expiry of one month from the date of issue of the coupon.

In case the purchaser is unable to purchase certificates for the reason that he already holds such certificates up to the prescribed maximum limit the face value of the gift coupon will be refunded on his surrendering the coupon at the same Post Office at any time after the expiry of three months from the date of its issue.

The donee will not be able to redeem the gift coupon in cash.

If he already holds National Savings or National Plan Certificates up to the prescribed maximum limit, he may return the gift coupon to the doner for refund to him of the value of the gift coupon.

Hospitalisation Facilities For BEST Men

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The General Manager's proposal for the provision of beds in the Municipal General Hospital, Sion, for the benefit of the Undertaking's employees was recently approved by the B.E.S.T. Committee.

Under the scheme, **hospital facilities will be afforded to the employees suffering from serious illness and requiring continued treatment** the annual cost of which is estimated at Rs. 40,000.

This medical treatment will be given free of charge to the employees, and all charges, such as, for operation, medicines, injections, diet, etc., will be borne by the Undertaking.

A similar scheme has already been sanctioned and is at present in existence at the Sarvodaya Hospital, Ghatkopar, for the benefit of employees suffering from Tuberculosis.

Farm Produce Markets Rules

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Government of Bombay has amended the Bombay Agricultural Produce Markets Rules, 1941.

By the amendment, which is published in Part IV B of the Bombay Government Gazette Extraordinary dated April 4, a new rule is substituted in place of rule 26 in respect of declaration of disqualification of an elected or nominated member of a market committee.

TOURIST CLUB GETS PRINCELY PATRON

BOMBAY, May 11.

HIS Highness the Maharaja of Baroda has become the chief Patron of the Tourist Club of India.

Started a year ago with the object of promoting tourism in the country, the Tourist Club has been very active and has organised several programmes in furtherance of its object.

The Tourist Club is presenting a seminar on "Tourism" in Bombay by the end of this month in which executives of leading airlines, travel companies and others interested in tourism will take part.

The Tourist Club is celebrating its first anniversary with the "Midsummer Madness" function on May 18.

A gala entertainment programme has been organised on this occasion and the highlight will be the presentation of "Lady of Lakhs" and the contest for "Better of the Best."—UPI.

PARLIAMENTARY SECRETARY TO Y. B. CHAVAN

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Mr. Homi J. H. Taleyarkhan has been appointed Parliamentary Secretary to the Chief Minister of Bombay, Mr. Y. B. Chavan, from today.

He will be in charge of legislative matters and matters relating to foreigners.

Dry Weather Over Country

POONA, May 10.

Summary of observations recorded at 08-30 hours IST:

A quasi stationary high level trough its developing to the west of Baluchistan.

A shallow trough of low pressure over Chota Nagpur and Gangetic West Bengal is causing influx of moist air into Assam and sub-Himalayan West Bengal across East Pakistan.

A temporary incursion of equatorial maritime air is taking place into Ceylon and the extreme south of the Peninsula.

An upper wind discontinuity passes through Vengurla, Parbhani, Jagdalpur, Calcutta and Jalpaiguri.

Weather remained mainly dry over the country except for local thundershowers in Assam and scattered in Rayalaseema, south Mysore and Kerala.

Day temperatures were below normal in upper Assam, Jammu-Kashmir, Rajasthan, south coastal Orissa, coastal Andhra Pradesh and coastal Madras, being appreciably so in north-east Assam and Jammu-Kashmir.

They were above normal in West Bengal, Chota Nagpur, Bihar, Uttar Pradesh east Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra, being appreciably so in West Bengal, Bihar and west Maharashtra.

Today's Radio

BOMBAY 243.9m

6-30 Mangal Prabhat, 6-50 Swar Mudrika, 7-15 Y. Parwathay, 7-45 G. Durrani, 8-15 Chayanika, 8-30 Ami Rana, 10-30 For Children, 11-00 Apki Pasand, 11-30 Bombay Radio Vadya Vrind, 11-45 K Patanwala, 12-15 G Durrani, 12-30 Akshay Tritiya, Kirtan in Gujarati Script by Swayamjoti Vyas. Presented by Narayandas Jaikisandas, 13-10 G Bidwe, 13-40 Sunday Variety.

17-30 Mishra Sangeet, 18-10 G Bidwe, 18-20 For Villages, 18-50 G. Anaokar, 19-05 Y Parwathay, 19-30 Geet Madhuri, Review in Gujarati of the documentary films 19-45 Ami Rana 20-15 Ramat Gamat 20-30 to 21-00 Buddha Purnima "The year of remembrance" Special programme (Relays from Delhi 21-15 Amin Rana 21-30 Nahero ane Vidyut Shakti Talk (Gujarati) by Thakorbhai Desai, 21-45 Brain Trust Programme in English Participants: Dhanwanti Rama Rao, Dr. Borges, Sri N Palkiwala Sri Alkazi and PProf. P Aguiar, 22-15 Schubert's Unfinished Symphony.

VARIATIONS 545.5m

8-00 V Phadke, 8-45 Sangeet Shiksha, 9-00 For Children, 9-45 Literary Prog. 12-30 G. Anaokar, 13-00 V Phadke, 13-30 Bhavgeet, 13-50 G.-Durrani, 14-00 S Gurav, 14-30 Karnatak Sangeet 17-30 B. Rao, 17-45 K Patanwala 18-10 B S Rao 18-20 For Villages, 19-30 For Industrial Workers, 20-30 Replies to Letters, 20-45 Konkani Prog., 21-30 Begum Akhtar, 21-45 G Bidwe, 22-00 Chitrapat Sangeet, 22-30 S Gurav.

AHMEDABAD-BARODA 352.9m

7-00 Prabhat Mangala, 7-15 Aruna Vasa, 7-32 M Gadre, 8-30 Bhajans, 9-00 Kavya Gaan, 9-15 P. Dindorkar, 9-30 For Children, 10-15 Punah Prasaran, 10-45 Songs, 11-00 Sugam Sangeet, 11-30 D. Patel, 11-40 P Dindorkar, 11-45 M Diwakar, 12-30 Sangeet Rupak, 13-10 Geeto, 13-30 Bhajans, 13-45 Ajna Kalakar, 17-30 Bhajans, 17-45 M. Gadre, 18-05 G. Paradasani, geeto, 18-30 For Villagers, 19-30 For Industrial Workers, 20-15 Topic, 21-15 Sah Gaan, 22-15 M. Diwekar, khayal.

POONA 375m

7-00 Prabhat Vandan, 7-20 Prabha Atre, 7-45 Sugam Sangeet, 8-16 Ratnakar Vyas 8-45 Bal Ingale 9-00 J. Purohit, 9-30 For Children, 12-15 Lok Geet, 12-30 Prabha Atre, 13-00 Vadya Sangeet, 13-30 J Purohit, 17-30 Ratnakar S. Vyas, 17-50 S. Kulkarni, 18-20 For Villagers, 19-30 Prabha Atre, 20-15 Lobha Asava, 21-15 Weekly Spotlight.

RAJKOT 320.7m

7-00 Mangal Swar, 7-15 Bhajans 7-30 M. B. Mathur, 8-30 Pracheen Bhajans, 9-00 For Children, 9-30 Swar Vahini, 17-30 Naya Kalakar, 17-45 Raag Rang, 18-00 Swar Vahini, 18-15 Roop Swaroop, 18-35 Geet Mala, 19-45 B. Zaveri, 19-45 Sugam Sangeet, 20-15 Topic, 21-30 Mahakavi Kalidas, play, 22-15 M. B. Mathur

MADRAS 319.1m

6-50 Swagatam, 7-00 AIR Instrumentalists, 7-30 Kadambam, 8-00 Salem D. C Iyengar, 13-00 AIR Vadya Goshti, 13-30 Geetamanjari 13-50 Geetamalika, 14-10 Akashvani Records, 15-00 N. Kesi, Flute, 17-00 Faure, 17-30 K. Chandrasekharan, 18-35 Vidya, veena, 19-30 Sandhya Ganam, 20-30 Violin Recital, 21-15 Akashvani Records. 21-30 Recorded Excerpts.

HIGHLIGHTS

7-45 Bombay A, G. M. Durrani, Kakeer and Surdas compositions.

11-30 Bombay A, Bombay Radio Vadyavrind, Devgiri Bilaval aur Naughma.

11-45 Bombay B, Literary Magazine Programme.

22-30 Bombay B, S. Gurav, Khayal Darbarikanada.

VARIATIONS 211.3m

7-15 For Children, 8-15 U Vasavadattayum, 8-30 Suprabhatam, 8-45 Readings from Torave Ramayana, 13-40 Geetikaharam, 14-00 Flute, 14-15 For Children, 18-15 For Villages, 19-30 Replies to Letters, 21-15 U.N. Speaks, 21-30 Rasamayi, 21-45 Listeners' Requests.

RADIO CEYLON

25m.—7-00 Good Morning, 7-30 BBC News, 7-40 Album of Favourites, 8-00 Elite in Records, 8-30 Choice of People, 9-00 Voice of Prophecy, 9-30 Story hour.

31m.—5-30 p.m. Music, 6-00 Sunday Star, 6-15 Home News, 6-30 BBC News, News Talk, 6-45 Broadway Parade, 7-00 Men Behind Melody, 7-30 Waltzes of World, 8-00 Amateur Hour, 8-30 Music of The Nations, 9-00 On Wings of Songs, 9-30 Voice of Prophecy, 10-00 Greetings, 10-15 Back to Bible, 10-45 Music to dream by.

BBC: OVERSEAS SERVICE

11.65m from 15-00 to 18-45, 13.92m from 15-00 to 22-45, 19.91m from 15-00 to 23-45, 24.80 from 21-30 to 23-45)—15-00 Beethoven, 15-15 Kings of the Keyboard, 16-00 Service, 16-45 Sports, 17-00 Arthur Askey, 17-30 Music of H P Davies, 18-45 For Children, (Ballet Shoes) 19-45 Concerto 20-45 Life with Lyons, 21-15 Listening Post London, 21-45 London Forum, 22-15 Ray Relington 23-00 Service.

EASTERN SERVICE: (16-91 and 23.86m from 19-30 to 21-00)—18-45 London Calling Asia, 19-30 For India, 19-45 For Women, 20-5 Science, 20-15 For Pak, 20-30 Documentary Feature, (Indian Mutiny).

VOA 25.26, 42.19m

Hindi Part I (7-00 to 7-30 p.m.) —Humse Poochiye, Aap ki Farmaish.

Part II (9-00 to 9-30 p.m.)—Saptahik Samachar, News.

English (6-00 to 6-30 p.m. Repeated 10-00 to 10-30 p.m.)—Music of America, Variety.

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PLAN SHOW HERE FROM MONDAY

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Jeevan Vikas Exhibition Committee under the auspices of the Bombay City Social Education Committee is organising a Five Year Plan exhibition at the Naigaum Upper Primary Municipal School at Dadar from Monday.

Addressing a Press conference this evening, Mr. C. B. Joshi, chairman of the exhibition committee said that such exhibitions, besides giving a factual idea of the National Plans would also enlighten working and middle classes on whom the success of national planning depended.

He said that the main idea in holding such an exhibition in labour areas was that working class people could hardly afford to see it as it was expensive.

With this view, he said, the committee had proposed to charge a minimum fee of one anna to suit all pockets.

He expressed his gratitude at the response the Government of India had given by sending a Plan Exhibition Unit under the charge of an exhibition officer.

COMMITTEE'S WORK

The committee which is carrying on a movement of popular adult education in a well organised basis is aiming at creating a social consciousness among the illiterate masses of the city by holding cultural programmes and other social education classes.

The exhibition will also show side by side the progress achieved by the enlarged Bombay State in agriculture, community development projects, industries and social service.

The exhibition will be inaugurated by Mr. Hitendra K. Desai, Minister for Education, Bombay Government, at 5-00 p.m. on Monday.

Fashion Show Draws Applause Here

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Over a dozen models paraded before clicking cameras and newsreels, displaying sarees and western style creations of handloom cloth, at a fashion show held at Handloom House, this evening.

The show formed part of fourth All India Handloom Week celebrations in the city.

For almost two hours, the audience of invited guests saw the models, all of them amateurs, exhibited clothes made by some of the finest craftsmen in the country.

About 60 and odd sets of clothes were exhibited by the models, typifying both the traditional and bold modern styles.

Sarees from Banaras, Gujarat, Bengal, Rajasthan, Maharashtra, Kashmir and the South, along with a typical wedding dress from Gujarat were seen at the show.

Excellent lighting highlighted the colours of the dresses, soft, matching, and some strikingly contrasting.

Some of the designs drew applause from the audience.

Soft music helped to make the show an enjoyable one.

Mr. Zul Velani delivered a commentary on the different styles that were viewed by the guests.

Yet another show will be held tomorrow.

Punjab Assembly Tribute To 1857 Martyrs

CHANDIGARH, May 11.

The Punjab Legislative Council held its session yesterday specially to observe the centinary of India's "First War of Independence."

The members stood in silence for two mintes to pay their homage to the martyres.

A resolution moved by Mr. A. C. Bali, paying respectful homage of the house to "known and unknown martyres and heroes who fought alien rule to free India in the first war of independence of 1857," was adopted.—UPI.

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Mayor Praises Services Of Lions Clubs

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A fervent appeal to the Lions Club in Bombay to strive to inculcate a sense of civic responsibility was made today by the Mayor of Bombay, Dr. Simon Fernandes.

He said the people should be made to realise that the city belonged to them.

If this was achieved, Dr. Fernandes observed, then it would be a monumental deed on the part of the Lions Club of Bombay.

The Mayor was inaugurating the First Annual Convention of District 304, India, of Lions' International at the Taj.

Delegates from a number of clubs established in various cities were present at the Convention which will continue till tomorrow.

HEARTENING

India was pursuing a path of international peace and brotherhood and it was heartening to note that lionism all over the world was also making its contribution by trying to create an atmosphere congenial for such a task.

The Mayor said that he was very happy to note as the first citizen that this city had been chosen as the venue for the First Convention.

This city had always been to the fore in all the pioneering work such as the freedom movement and the tackling of the social, civic and economic problems.

It was, therefore, in the fitness of things that lionism should have begun here.

Mr. N. N. Pundole, district governor, in his address said that the Lion's Clubs in various cities had rendered yeoman services in various fields

SERVICES

Here the Club had started an Eye Glass Bank and has so far issued hundreds of eye glasses to the poor and the needy.

The Bombay North Club had recently donated a surgical bed to a municipal hospital in the suburbs and White Canes had also been distributed for the blind.

At Ahmedabad the Club had drawn up a scheme under which it was planned to issue nearly 4,000 text books to students in June.

The Delhi Club had a programme of adult education, the Surat Club had started a Blood Bank and the Kolhapur Club was distributing free drugs to the poor.

Mr. Pundole said that lionism was dedicated to the task of improving the civic conditions in all cities and towns and promote city planning and city clean-up campaigns.

Within the past four to five months lionism had gained momentum and there were nearly 16 clubs dotted all over the country.

Mr. M. K. Menon proposed a vote of thanks.

Bombay-Delhi Air Conditioned Train Popular

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The bi-weekly air-conditioned de luxe train service between Bombay and Delhi is proving popular with the travelling public and is now running to more or less full capacity.

Apart from the air-conditioning of the, entire train, which provides comfortable travel both in summer and in winter, this service affords maximum comfort to third class passengers.

The chairs provided for third class passengers are so designed so as to give restful comfort.

The train is vestibuled giving freedom of movement to passengers from one end to the other.

Specially designed air-conditioned dining car has been provided where cheap and wholesome food is provided by departmental catering of the Western Railway.

Overcrowding is avoided, as only tickets to the extent of the number of seats available are issued.

Public are requested to have their luggage brought to the station about an hour before the departure of the train to ensure that all luggage is loaded into the luggage compartments of the train in time.

Passengers are not permitted to take heavy packages into the compartments as this would cause inconvenience to the other passengers on the train.

Last Of Wrecked Ships Lifted

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The last of the three ships, the Lakshmi, to be salvaged by the Polish salvage company "Centromor," was lifted out of the waters near Trombay, and towed to Butchers Reef, today.

The other two vessels were the Ramdas and the Dipavati.

The Polish salvage team, under the leadership of Mr. Leszczynski, went to work to lift the three ships about six months earlier.

The Port Trust entered into a Rs. 26 lakhs contract with the company after calling for tenders from all over the world for the salvage of the three wrecks.

The Lakshmi sank in the harbour about nine years ago when it was caught in some heavy currents during the monsoon.

The salvage team put in 2,000 diving hours to remove all the three wrecks from the main channel into the harbour, without any mishaps.

The salvage ship, Notec, will leave for Poland within a week from now, Mr. S. Krauze, representative of Centromor said.

38 Arrested In Akbarpur

KANPUR, May 11.

Thirty-eight Socialist workers were arrested yesterday in Akbarpur tehsil for the alleged defiance of the prohibitory orders, according to reports received here.

Out of these, five were let off after they had tendered an apology.

These satyagrahis, it is reported, marched in a procession and shouted slogans before the police station.

The satyagrahis were carrying the Socialist Party flag.—UPI.

Ban On Carrying Lethal Weapons

BOMBAY Saturday.

The Commissioner of Police, Greater Bombay, has prohibited in Greater Bombay, for a period of one month from May 13 the carrying of arms, cudgels, swords, spears, bludgeons, guns, knives, sticks or lathis or any other article which is capable of being used for causing physical violence; the carrying of any corrosive substance or of explosives; or the carrying, collection and preparation of stones or other missiles or instruments or means of casting or impelling missiles.

Bitterness Bars Pak Progress

LONDON, May 11.

Mr. Aneurin Bevan, the British Labour leader who recently visited India, Pakistan and West Asia, found in Karachi "more bitterness against India than in Delhi against Pakistan."

He attributes these differing attitudes to India's national life being "extroverted" by national construction and constitutional progress.

If "able, energetic" Suhrawardy could accomplish his determination to hold the general election in March next year, there was a possibility—"I put it no higher—that Pakistan an set out on the road of national construction on which she is now being left behind by India.'

Writing on his tour in the Tribune, Mr. Bevan calls for a sane world policy to take the place of hate of which he had seen and heard so much in six weeks—NAFEN.

Party Given By Mayor

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Mayor of Bombay, Dr. Simon C. Fernandes, gave a reception to the delegates of the first national convention of the Lions International District 304, at the Corporation Hall this evening.

Speaking on the occasion, he said that the Lions Club was a great institution which by its deeds was doing excellent social service.

In particular, Dr. Fernandes, mentioned two of the activities of the Club—the starting of the eyeglass bank and the free distribution of white canes to the blind.

The Mayor also urged the Club to foster greater civic sense among the people by its useful activities.

Mr. N. N. Pundole on behalf of the Lions Club thanked the Mayor for the unique honour done to the institution.

He traced in brief the social service rendered by the Lions Clubs in the different cities of the country.

BANQUET HELD

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Mayor, Dr. Simon Fernandes, the Deputy Minister for Education Mrs. Nirmala Raje Bhosle, and other distinguished persons attended a banquet here tonight to mark the First Annual Convention of District 304, India of Lions International.

The District Governor, Mr. N. N. Pundole, welcomed to the banquet Mr. Cyrus Minwalla, Dist. Governor, Dist. 305, Pakistan, who came here from Karachi.

A programme of entertainment followed the banquet.

Rajasthan Deputy Ministers

JAIPUR, May 11.

The allocation of portfolios among the five Deputy Ministers in the Rajasthan Cabinet is as follows:—

Mr. Sampat Ram—Revenue, Excise, Taxation and Community Projects.

Mr. Bheekha Bhai—Irrigation, Medical.

Mr. Poonamchand Vishnoi—Education, and Planning.

Mr. Rikhabchand Dhariwal—Finance, Industries and Mines.

Mr. Daulat Ram—Agriculture, Co-operation and Panchayat.—UPI.

Dr. S. Fernandes, Mayor of Bombay, inaugurating the annual convention of the Lions Clubs in India. Seen on the dais are Mr. N. N. Pandole, Governor of the Lions Club; Mrs. Fernandes, Mrs. Pandole; and Lion S. K. Khan, chairman of the convention committee. On the lower rostrum Mr. J. N. Saraiya, chairman of Gujarat Zone, Mr. Mahesh Doctor, Lions district public relations officer, and Mr. N. K. J. Khan, district secretary.

Goan Club Celebrates Its Centenary

BOMBAY, Saturday.

THE Grand Club of Cuncolim, one of the oldest Goan residential clubs in the city, celebrated its centenary on April 28, by offering a solemn high mass in the morning and by holding a social gathering in the evening.

The mass was held at St. Xavier's Church, Dabul, and was attended by a large number of members of the Club and other Cuncolimnenses.

After the mass, a reception was held at the Club premises—the Cuncolim Club is one of the few Goan clubs to have its own building—which was attended by over 500 guests.

MAYOR'S TRIBUTE

The Mayor of Bombay, Dr. Simon Fernandes, who presided, praised the progress that the club had achieved during the last 100 years due to the united efforts of the members and a judicious managing committee of the club.

Dr. Fernandes said that a good set of rules of conduct and other regulations had helped the club members stay together for the last hundred years.

Earlier, Mr. Lucian Da Gama, the president of the club, welcoming the Mayor, said that it was through the willing co-operation of the members that the club of Cuncolim was able to have its own building.

At a social gathering held at the Mirabelle Hotel in the evening, a large number of Cuncolimnenses and their guests were present.

Dr. C. Moraes was the guest of honour.

Pre-College Training In Madras

MADRAS, May 11.

Pre-professional college courses of one year's duration, preparatory to joining professional colleges of Medicine, Engineering, Agriculture, Veterinary Science and Integrated Medicine will be introduced in the State from the ensuing academic year.

About 1,100 students will be selected for these pre-professional courses and the necessary training will be given in various professional, arts and science colleges in the city and the districts.

The number of students to be selected in each of the pre-professional course roughly is: Medical 377, Engineering 350, Agriculture 162, Veterinary 83.

Five women in each of the courses for Agricultural and Veterinary branches of the profession will be given the necessary training in the Queen Mary's College, Madras.—UPI.

Mill Workers On Strike

HYDERABAD, May 11.

All the 250 workers of the weaving secion of the Bhabataraj Jute Mills at Guntur have been on strike from Wednesday last as a protest against the introduction of new machinery by the management which has resulted in the loss of emoluments of labourers employed on contract basis.

Yesterday, the management issued notices to the striking workers to resume duty immediately, failing which they would be discharged, but there was no response.

Other sections of the mill are, however working as usual.

STRIKE NOTICE

The Hyderabad State Road Transport Empipoyees' Union today served a notice on the road Transport Department authorities that the workers attached to the stores and purchase Sestions of the department would go on a strike from May 25 next as a protest against the action of the management in promoting a chargeman, in suppersession of many seniors to officiate as the stores officer in a leave vacancy.—UPI.

Dr. Simon Fernandes, Mayor of Bombay (right extreme) presided at the social gathering held here to celebrate the centenary of the Grand Club of Cuncolim.

AIMO SUGGESTS ALL-OUT BID TO BOOST EXPORTS

BOMBAY, Saturday.

THE All India Manufacturers' Organisation urged the Government today that the problem of promotion of export trade deserved careful and urgent attention on the part of the Government and the industrial and mercantile community of this country.

The Organisation felt that "an all-out effort should be made on all fronts to promote the export trade of the country."

In a memorandum to the Export Promotion Committee today, by their chairman, Mr. S. N. Haji, the Organisation appreciated the anxiety of the Government for bridging the gap between foreign exchange resources which "now appear likely to be available" and the resources actually required for the successful implementation of the second Plan.

It further urged the Government to deal with export promotion "both from short-term and long-term point of views."

REBATE

The memorandum, while appreciating the system of granting rebate of import duty on raw materials used in the manufacture of goods, suggested that this procedure of granting rebate should be simplified and the delay curtailed to the maximum possible extent "to give an incentive to the manufacturer to take advantage of this measure."

The AIMO drew the attention of the Government to the "effect" of the recently introduced inter-State sales tax and suggested that some scheme should be evolved to save the exporter from the additional charge.

The Organisation emphasised that to safeguard our interest in the international markets, there was an ever growing need for constant endeavour to improve the quality of our products.

Regarding "invisible items" such as banking and insurance, and shipping, the memorandum said there was considerable scope for augmenting our foreign exchange earnings through them.

The AIMO also recommended the establishment of free trade zones at major ports, setting up of information bureau for foreign buyers at important ports and moderning and expanding port facilities, to help directly or indirectly the promotion of export trade.

ADVISORY BOARDS TO MEET

NEW DELHI: The first meeting of the re-constituted Import Advisory Council, scheduled for May 25, will now be held on June 6.

The export advisory council will meet on the following day June 7, instead of May 26, as announced earlier.

Both meetings will be held in New Delhi and will be presided over by Mr. Morarji Desai, Minister for Commerce and Industry.

Fire Destroys Top Floor

Chronicle Correspondent

AURANGABAD, May 10.

The top floor of the two storeyed building situated in the centre of the grain market was reduced to ashes during the early hour of yesterday when a fire broke out in a room where oilseeds were stored.

All stocks of oilseeds, oil ghanis and cans full of oil were completely burnt.

The flames which could be seen from a long distance were brought under control by the fire brigade.

Besides loss of property of about Rs. 10,000 three bullocks were also lost in the fire.

Six thatched houses at village Rajasar, three miles from Deoghar, were destroyed by fire on Wednesday. Some persons received minor injuries.

Death Sentence Quashed

Supreme Court Frees Two Of Murder Charge

NEW DELHI, May 11.

THE SUPREME COURT YESTERDAY SET ASIDE THE SENTENCE OF DEATH PASSED ON ZORA SINGH AND BHAGWAN SINGH OF VILLAGE SAFUWALA IN FEROZPORE DISTRICT AND ACQUITTED THEM OF THE CHARGE OF MURDER.

The appellants were convicted by the sessions judge of Ferozepore for the murder of one Bakhshish Singh and sentenced to death. The Punjab High Court confirmed the conviction and the sentence.

According to the prosecution, Zora Singh shot at Bakhshish Singh on December 24, 1955, while Bhagwan Singh gave Gandasa blows. Bakhshish Singh died on the spot.

The main contention urged on behalf of the appellants was that the prosecution story was not consistent with the medical evidence.

According to the eye witnesses Zora Singh fired one shot while the medical evidence said that at least two shots must have been fired.

Mr. Justice Imam who delivered the judgment said after reading the doctor's evidence carefully that it showed lack of professional skill and experience.

"It appears to us," Mr. Justice said, "that the doctor was prepared to say 'Yes' to any suggestion that was made to him. Consequently, his opinion as to how these injuries were caused affords no safe material upon which any positive conclusion can be arrived at."

Mr. Justice Imam considered that it was a case in which the prosecution should have been well advised to have the opinion of a ballistic expert.

In the absence of such an opinion the court was left merely with the injuries as found by the doctor on the deceased, and the question for consideration was whether that evidence did not 'prima facie' show that the injuries could not have been caused in the manner deposed to by the prosecution witnesses.

"It seems to us, therefore, that the medical evidence, as it stands, lends no support to the evidence of the prosecution that a single shot was fired.

"On the contrary, it creates a puzzle impossible of solution on the material before us. But it is consistent with the theory suggested that two or more shots were fired."

In the special circumstances of this case and in view of the fact that there was considerable doubt having regard to the medical evidence that the deceased was killed in the manner deposed to by the prosecution witnesses, their Lordships acquitted the appellants of the charge of murder.—UPI.

Externee Held On Same Charge, Says Advocate

Chronicle Correspondent

BANDRA, May 11.

Mr. P. P. Tamhane, advocate for Kandan alias Murgesh alias Shankar, son of Muniswami who was arrested on May 8 by the Kingsway police on a charge of breach of externment order protested against the ways of the police in arresting people indiscriminately, when his client was placed before Mr. M. M. Dhruv, presidency magistrate, Bandra court, yesterday by the Kingsway police.

The advocate for the accused complained that his client was put to hardships, because he was arrested by three police stations in Bombay on the same charge.

The magistrate directed the Kingsway police to make proper inquiries before May 15, and put up a proper application.

The accused is a 25-year-old Mazdoor.

SAVARKAR DECRIES CASTEISM

NEW DELHI, May 11.

MR. V. D. Savarkar, well-known revolutionary leader and former Hindu Mahasabha president, said here today that he was the greatest enemy of the caste system among the Hindus. He added he would uproot it if he could.

Mr. Savarkar who arrived here today in connection with the 1857-revolt centenary celebrations told pressmen that fifty years ago when he wrote his book entitled the "War of Indian Independence, 1857", he visualised that another revolution would have to be waged in 1957 to make the country free politically and economically.

He was happy that the country had become free before that.

Mr. Savarkar, who was the first to hold that the 1857 uprising was not a sepoy mutiny but a national struggle for liberation, maintained that a revolution was not fought by the whole people.

It had always been waged by a determined and limited minority and the majority joined it later.

This had been demonstrated in all the big revolutions—the American as well as the French.

He revealed that his book, which had been banned by the British even before it was published, had to be printed in Holland and sent to this country in different wrappers entitled "Shakespeare's Works", "Pickwick Papers" etc.

Mr. Savarkar, who reached here this morning, was accorded a rousing reception at the station by Hindu Mahasabha workers and his friends and admirers.—UPI.

Faction Fight Ends In Three Deaths

HYDERABAD, May 11.

MR. Vippala Pamula Reddy, a well-to-do agriculturist and leader of one of the two parties in village Gummanampad in Guntur district, was speared to death by a party of eight persons belonging to the rival group in the village on May 4, according to an official report.

Forty-eight followers of the deceased collected and started searching for the assailants, four of whom were reported to have taken shelter in a deserted house in Lambadi Camp, about three miles from the village.

The house was surrounded and they were asked to surrender.

On their refusal, the followers of the deceased climbed the roof and after making a hole in it started pelting stones.

Thereafter the four persons surrendered.

Two of them were let off after being beaten severely while the remaining two Mr. Vahrala China Venkat Reddy and Mr. Chinatteti China Venkiah were taken to a Vagu (canal) and put to death there.

All the persons are absconding except the two persons concerned in the first murder, who were let off with severe injuries.

High police officials visited the village and took precautions against further faction fights.—UPI.

Two Killed In Riot

HYDERABAD, May 11.

RIOTING between the supporters of the sitting president and expresident of the Mitta Palam Village Panchayat Board in the early hours of the May 7, resulted in the death of two persons and injuries to 14 others, according to an official report received here today.

It is reported that 25 persons belonging to the party of the ex-president of the Panchayat Board Mr. Pasupathi Veeriah and an equal number of supporters of the present president Mr. Katte Ellamandu clashed on that day.

Some one opened fire with his 12 bore rifle.

As a result of which two persons Kotte Kotiah and Tirumala Setti Ragaviah, both relatives of the sitting president, were killed.

The injured were admitted into the Atchampet dispensary and a case of murder was registered by the police.

It is stated that the trouble was brewing among the parties after the Panchayat elections held in July last year.

Veeriah, ex-president, questioned the validity of the election of Mr. Ellamandu through a series of election petitions, the cause of this sudden provocation is not known.

Armed police has been stationed in the village.—UPI.

Red Executive Meeting

NEW DELHI, May 11.

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of India, which will be meeting in Delhi from May 13, will review the general elections in the country and discuss organisational matters and measures for strengthening the party all over the country.

Among those who will attend this meeting of the Central Committee are the Chief Minister of Kerala, Mr. E. M. S. Nambudiripad, and Mr. C. Achutha Menon, Finance Minister of the Kerala Government.—UPI.

Congress Thanks Voters

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The general secretaries of the Bombay Pradesh Congress Committee have issued the following statement:—

On behalf of the Bombay Pradesh Congress Committee we sincerely thank the workers and voters who actively participated in the recent municipal general elections.

"We take this opportunity to assure the public that the Congress will continue to serve the public of Bombay in the same way as it has been doing all these years."

The BANK OF BARODA LIMITED
SAVE YOUR MONEY AND TIME
BUY OUR 3 YEARS' CASH Certificates AT $3\frac{3}{4}$%
COMPOUND INTEREST
A sum of Rs. 89-8 invested now will fetch you Rs.100/- after 3 years.
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★
N. M. CHOKSHI
General Manager

FINANCE CHRONICLE

SCATTERED COVERING IN STEELS AFTER EARLY DROP

Mill Shares Rule Quiet

BOMBAY, Saturday.

NERVOUS liquidation continued on the local Stock Exchange today with further decline in prices. Trading was moderately active with fluctuations moving within a narrow groove.

Tata Steel Ordinary opened at Rs. 164 against yesterday's closing level of Rs. 165. Indian Iron which finished yesterday at Rs. 19.25 started today at Rs. 19.10 and continued to hover round that level.

The trend was downward in textiles which showed sizable losses over their last closing levels. Bombay Dyeing was quoted in the beginning around Rs. 527 against its last closing level of Rs. 531. Century was quiet at Rs. 443.50 and Kohinoor at Rs. 317. National Rayon was marked down to Rs. 222.50. Swadeshi found sellers at Rs. 210.50. India United Deferred was put through at Rs. 1.54 and Ordinary at Rs. 9.95.

The miscellaneous group followed the general weak pattern. Associated Cement declined at Rs. 156.50 while Bombay Burmah Old was quoted at Rs. 548.50 after starting at Rs. 550. Scindia was quiet at Rs. 17.70. Premier Construction touched Rs. 156.50 level. Tata Chemical was done at Rs. 16.5 and Shivrajpur at Rs. 81.

In the cash section Tata Loco found sellers at Rs. 143.50 and Indian Copper at Rs. 3.24. BIC was quoted at Rs. 6.25.

Banks and insurance were quiet with minor changes. Securities were quietly steady with the three per cent. Conversion Loan being quoted at Rs. 74.30.

Towards the close there was scattered covering. Tata Steels after being done at Rs. 164 rallied and closed at Rs. 165.50. Indian Irons closed at Rs. 19.40. Dyeings were quiet at Rs. 528 and Century shares closed at Rs. 445. Closing tone was quiet but steady.

FORWARD SECTION

MILLS

B. Dyeing (17.50)	528.00
Century (14)	445.00
Kohinoor (8)	318.00
Swadeshi Mill (12)	211.00
Central India (3)	111.00
Simplex	168.00
Gokak (15)	183.00
New Great (10)	230.00
Finlay (20) XD	280.00
Swan (25)	370.00
National Rayon (14)	224.00
I. U. Ord. (.30)	9.90
I. U. Defd. (0.12)	1.54
Standard (22.50)	438.00
Indore (5)	137.00
Shrinivas (12)	175.00
Tata (4)	46.00
Morarji Mills (15)	212.50
Edward (18)	255.00
Apollo Mills (10.12)	2.44
Madhusudan (8.12)	98.00
Podar (5)	164.00
Khatau (4-25)	181.00
B. R. Cotton	36.00
Mysore (3)	101.25
Minerva (6)	84.00
Model (7.50)	180.00
Elphinstone (2.50)	62.50
Ajam	79.00
Osman	58.50

STEELS

Tata Steel Ord. (10.50)	165.50
New	119.00
T. S. 1st Pref. (6)	154.75
T. S. 2nd Pref. (7.8)	118.00
I. Iron (1) XR	19.40
I. Iron Pref.	100.25
Tata Loco (8)	145.00

CEMENTS

Associated Cement	157.25
Digvijay (8.50)	145.50
Andhra	12.50

INDUSTRIES

Bombay Burma (28.12)	551.00
Belapur (16)	222.00
Bhopal Sugar (1)	18.05
Phaltan (6)	134.25
Scindia Steam (0.30)	18.00
Great Eastern	18.60
P. Construction (8.50)	157.10
Tata Chemical	16.05
Tata Oil (2)	43.00
Shivrajpur (8) XD	80.75
B. I. C.	6.35
Indian Copper XD	3.36
[illegible] Petrol	2.50
[illegible] (12.50)	250.00
[illegible] (11)	170.00
Polson Ord. (10) XD	163.75
Walchandnagar (24)	248.00
Larsen Toubro (NS)	15.25
Premier Auto (6.00)	84.00
Hind Motor	7.25

ELECTRICS

Tata Hydro (4.50)	122.50
Tata Hydro New	117.25
Andhra (45)	1207.50
Andhra Valley New	1185.00
Tata Power	1222.50
Tata Power New	1200.00

CASH SECTION

MILLS

Phoenix (10)	142.50
Hindustan Mills (250) XD	5525.00
Sassoon Silk (0-6)	9.81
Kurla (12-8)	181.87
Colaba	65.00
Indian Mak (225)	5215.00
New City (10)	133.75
Bradbury (20)	212.50
Dawn (15)	97.50
New Kaiser-Hind (8-3)	102.50
Laxmi (12.50)	660.00
Vishnu	124.00
Western (225)	6180.00
Sholapur	1225.00
Ahmedabad Adv. (7)	151.25
Gold Mohur (15.00)	210.00
Sassoon Cotton (2.00)	39.50
New Union (11.50)	86.25
[illegible] Bahadur Poona	72.25
[illegible]	80.00
[illegible] Mills (20)	[illegible]
[illegible] Cawnpore	12.60
[illegible]	1500.00
[illegible]	380.00
[illegible]	[illegible]

ELECTRIC (CASH)

Ahmedabad Elec. (1.50)	93.50
Broach	11.00
Surat	108.25
Amalgamated	10.20
Bombay Suburban (4)	107.50
Poona	103.00

BANK SHARES

Central Bank (2) XD	51.08
Central Bank New (2) XD	54.00
Bank of India (6)	132.50
India New (ex div)	135.00
Union Bank (0-5)	7.30
Baroda	101.00
Dena Bank	38.50
United Com	54.00
Punjab National 2 XD	52.00
Jaipur	40.00
Bikaner	23.00
Jodhpur	1.25
Eastern	85 00

INSURANCE SHARES

Oriental (200)	8775.00
Empire (26)	350.00
New India (2.50)	41.25

Jupiter (1)	7.00
Vulcan (1)	15.62
Indian Mercantile (8)	41.25
Uni. Fire	13.00
All India General	2.06
BIG (1.2)	13.25
Neptune	6.50
Industrial and Prud. (2-4)	30.00
Dena Ins (9) XD	37.75
New Great	17.50
New Asiatic	5.50

RAILWAYS

C. P.	60.50
Deh Rohtas (1-4)	13.13

MISCELLANEOUS SHARES

Bom. Burma New (11 50)	210.00
Mackenzie	79.00
Port Canning (1-8)	7.75
Kemp and Co (16)	197.50
Zandu Pharmacy (7)	109.50
Dena Trust (0-13)	11.50
Indus. Invest Trust (5)	75.50
Gujarat Invest Trust	26.00
Bom Uganda (4-8)	62.25
Alembic	117.00
Supreme Industries (6)	80.00
Dharamsey Chemicals (3)	46.75
Hume Pipe	61.00
United Motor	24.50
Bombay Safe (32)	600.00
Gujarat Safe Dep.	125.00
Sardar Carbonic (18)	812.50
Estrella Batteries (3)	37.75
Josts Co.	68.00
Killick Ind. (4)	162.50
Mukund	13.00
Defd	21.00
H Rampur Coal	30.75
Kamani	5.85
Sathe Biscuit	93.00
Bom Cycle XR	29.00
Hind Cycle	131.00
Dhrangadhra Chemicals	122.50
Dhrangadhra Chem. New	58 75
Conja Pharmacy	40 00
Mahindra (1.25)	16.00
Amar Dye	115.65
Hind Elec	13.6
Aundh	149.00
Ashok Cement	9.90
Sen Raleigh	11.50
India Cement	33.00
Orissa Cement	13.00
Hind Elec	90.00
Shri Krishna Sug.	12 70
Blue Mount	3.75
Water Fall	6.50
ICI	75.00
Standard Batteries	107.50
Jaipur Udyog	12 05
Texmaco	19.00
Ind Vegetable	102.50
Maharashtra Sugar	810.00
Hindustan Lever XD	19.35
Gwalior Rayon	12.20
Orient Paper	28.25
Changdev Sugar	30.75

PREFERENCE SHARES

Andhra Valley (25.13)	1092.25
Tata Power (33-8)	1106.25
Hydro Electric	107.50
Central India (25)	431.00
Swadeshi Mills	116.00
Vishnu	501.00

Laxmi	188.75
New Great Mills 5-8)	80.00
Podar Mills (5)	80.00
Shrinivas	80.00
Elphinstone Mills (6)	90.00
Bradbury	63.00
Surat Elec (3)	115.00
Pre Const 1st	102.00
Pre Cons 2nd	94.00
Pre Cons 3rd	89.00
Amalgamated (5-8)	101.25
Walchandnagar (7)	136.00
Tata Chemicals	96.50
Supreme	75.00
B R Cotton	80.00
Mukund Iron	105.00
Mackenzie First	105.00
Mackenzie Second	115.00
Ahmedabad Adv.	101.00
Mysore Mills (1-2)	30.00
Standard	99.00
Madhusudan (0-6)	7.50
Khatau	80.00
Morarji	77.50
National Rayon (5)	76.50
Hume Pipe	68.00
Polson	87.00
B.I.C. (8)	120.25
Digvijay Cement XR	94.00
Alembic	90.00
Estrella (2-8)	38.50
Kamani	70.00
Larsen T (5)	89.00
N K Hind (5)	90.00
Mahendra	101.50
Great Eastern	96.00
Dhrangadhra	91.00

DEBENTURES

Andhra (4)	98.50
Scindia	98.50
Tata Power 1956	100.00
Tata Power New	87.50
Tata Mills	99.00
Locomotive	98.25
Andhra Elec	100.50
Standard Vacuum	100.50
Burmah Shell	99.75
Caltex	99.50

OUTSIDE SHARES

New Victoria Mills	1.85
New Victoria Pref	6.00
Sajjan Mills	100.00
Indian Steam	10.00
Burma Mines (ex-div)	2.35
Nonferrous Metal	0.83
Sirpur (.9) XD	9.20
Sar Silk	7.00
Voltas	115.25
Voltas New	111.00
National Carbon	24.75
Guest Keen William (1.50)	26.00
Ralli Ord.	30.25
Ralli Pref.	64.00

HAPUR MARKETS

HAPUR, May 11.

Ready Wheat Rs. 15 to 16/50, Gram Rs. 11/62 to 12/6, Barley Rs. 10/94, Bejhar Rs. 10/75, Jowar Rs. 12/87 to 15, Guwar Rs. 12/12, Rice Basmati Rs. 25 to 28/75, Mainpuri Rs. 24/25, Peas Dara Green Rs. 11/44, White Rs. 12/62, Matar Dal Rs. 13/12, Arhar Rs. 12/50, Arhar dal Rs. 16/75, Urd Rs. 19 to 21/50, Moong Rs. 15 to 17, Masoor Rs. 15/75 to 17/50, Oats Rs. 13/25, Methi Rs. 15.

Trade stocks wheat 10, Gram 4, Jowar 4, Bejhar 6, Peas 42, Arhar 8 khatties.

Gur Pansera Rs. 11 to 12, Jaswant Rs. 29, Simbhauli Rs. 29/12, Daurala Rs. 30 to 30/74, Mansoorpur Rs. 28/87 to 30/62, Retail Rs. 31, Khandsari Rs. 22 to 27.

Oilseeds Sarson Rs. 19 to 21/50, Taramira Rs. 22/75 Groundnut Rs. 16, Cottonseed Rs. 13/50, Mustard oil Rs. 76, Groundnut oil Rs. 62, Vegetable Products Rs. 38/50, Oilcake Rs. 10/62.

Opening Peas Jeth Rs. 11/28, Arhar Jeth Rs. 12/37, Urd Baisakh Rs. 19/12, Gur Baisakh Rs. 11/16, Asar Rs. 11/72, Fagan Rs. 11/47.

Metal Market

BOMBAY, May 11.

Copper Ready	177.50
May	177.75
June	175.50
Zinc Ready	77.00
May	71.50
June	67.00
Lead Ready	82.00
May	82.00
June	82.00
Tin Ready	129.00
May	131.00
June	132.00

Transactions in shares

BOMBAY, May 11.

MILLS

Apollo	2.44
B. R.	.36
B. Dyeing	528.50 27.50 29 25 28.50 28
C. India	110 11
Century	445 44-50 48 44 46 42.50 45
Finlay	283 79.50 80
Gokak	180 84.50 83
I. U. Defd.	1.54
" Ord.	9.90
Indore	136.50 38 37
Kohinoor	317 18 16 18
Model	180
Morarji	209.25 12.50
Shreenivas	175
[illegible]	[illegible]
Standard	[illegible]
Swadeshi	210.50 [illegible]
Tata Mill	45.50 46

ELECTRICS

Ahmedabad	93.50 94 93.50
Hydro	122.50
Power	1222.50

STEAMERS

Great Eastern	18.60
Scindia	17.70 17.65 18.05 17.80 18.05
	18

STEELS

I. Iron	19.10 19.30 19.15 19.45 19.40
Tata Ord.	164.25 65 64 65.50
Tata IInd	118 17.50 18

SUGAR

Belapur	224 25 21 22
Bhopal	18.05
Phaltan	134.50 34.25
Walchandnagar	248

CEMENTS

A.C.C.	157 56.50 57.50 56.50 57.25
Digvijay	145.50 45.75 45.50

MISCELLANEOUS

Alcock	255 52.50 55 53
B.B. Old	548 51 48 51
B.B. Petrol	2.50
B.I.C.	6.25 6.20 6.35
Hind. Motor	7.15
I. Copper	3.24 3.38 3.36
Rayon	222.50 21.75 24.25 22 24
Polson	163.75
P. Auto	87.88
P. Const.	156.50 58 56.50 57.50
Shivrajpur	80.50 81 80.75
Tata Chem.	15 15.90 16.05
Tata Loco	143.50 42.75 45
Tata Oil	43.25 42.75 43

CASH SECTION

PREFERENCE

[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
Tata [illegible]	82.50

BANKS

Baroda	101.50 1 1 25
Central	50.50 51
Central New	54
India	132.75 32 50
Punjab	52
U. Commercial	54.25 54

INSURANCE

B.I.C	13.25
New India	41.25
Universal	13
Ahmedabad	151.25
Phoenix	142.50
Vishnu	124
Tata Power New	1200
Mukund	13
Tata Steel	119, 18.50 19
Orissa	13
B.B.P.P.	210
Gwalior	12.50
Hind Cycle	131
Hind Lever	19 35
Hinger Coal	30.75
Killick	162 50
Kamani	5.90 5.85
Mahindra	16

Government Loans

BOMBAY, May 11.

3 % Con. 1986	74.30
2¼% 1961	93.50
2¾% 1960	96.40
2½% 1962	93.90
2¾% 1976	83.15
3 % 1957	99.75
3 % 1958	99.65
3 % 1959-61	97.70
3 % 1963-65	94.10
3 % 1964	94.40
3 % 1966-68	92.05
3 % 1970-75	87.20
3½% 1962	97.80
3½% 1961	99.50
3½% 1964	98.30
3½% 1965	98.25
3½% 1967	98.50
3¾% 1974	98.50
4 % 1960-70	100.80
4½% 1958-68	101.75

CORPORATION BONDS.

4 % Bombay Port Trust LD		98.25
3½% Bom. Municipal	1965	92.85
3½% Bom. Municipal	1977	86.25
3½% Bom. Municipal	1979	86.25
3¾% Bom. Municipal	1966	97.00
4 % Bom. Municipal	1963	98.50
4 % Bom. Municipal	1964	98.50
4 % Bom. Municipal	1967	98.00
4 % Bom. Municipal	1968	98.00
4 % Bom. Municipal (L.D.)		98.50
4 % Bom. Transport	1964	99.40
4 % Bom. Transport	1966	99.25

STATE GOVERNMENT LOANS.

2¾% Madras	1961	93.15
2¾% U. P.	1961	93.15
3 % Bombay	1956	98.75
3 % M. P. & U. P.	1958	98.50
3 % Madras	1958	98.50
3 % Madras	1959	96.50
3 % Bombay	1960	96.25
3 % M. P.	1960	95.75
3 % Madras	1960	96.25
3 % U. P.	1960	96.00
3 % Bombay	1962	94.15
3 % M. P.	1964	93.00
3½% Bmbay	1962	98.00
3½% M. P. & U. P.	1962	98.00
3½% Madras	1962	97.65
3½% West Bengal	1962	98.15
4 % Bihar	1963	98.25
4 % Bombay	1963	100.00
4 % M. P. & U P.	1963	98.75
4 % Madras	1963	98.90
4 % Saurashtra	1963	99.50
4 % West Bengal	1963	99.50
4 % Bombay	1964	100.00
4 % Madras	1964	98.90
4 % Saurashtra	1964	99.50
4 % U. P.	1964	99.00
4 % West Bengal	1964	99.25
4 % Andhra	1967	98.00
4 % Bihar	1967	97.75
4 % Bombay	1967	99.50
4 % Hyderabad	1967	99.00
4 % M. P. & U P	1967	98.00
4 % Madras	1967	98.15
4 % Mysore	1967	98.00
4 % Saurashtra	1967	99.25
4 % West Bengal	1967	99.25
4 % Andhra	1968	97.90
4 % Bihar	1968	97.75
4 % Hyderabad	1968	99.00
4 % Madhya Bharat	1968	97.75
4 % Madhya Pradesh	1968	97.75
4 % Madras	1968	98.00
4 % Mysore	1968	98.00
4 % Orissa	1968	97.75
4 % Punjab	1968	97.75
4 % Rajasthan	1968	97.90
4 % Saurashtra	1968	99.20
4 % Travan-Cochin	1968	97.90
4 % Uttar Pradesh	1968	97.90
4 % West Bengal	1968	99.00
4 % Bombay	1970	99.40

Gold & Silver

BOMBAY, May 11.

The Bullion market was fairly steady with moderate business. Traders were more interested in Vaishakh Settlement where Bulls have scored a success.

At the opening Jeth Silver was quoted at Rs. 182-8 against the last close at Rs. 182-10. Ready Silver was placed at Rs. 185.

Business in forward Gold was done at Rs. 105-8. Ready Gold was quoted at Rs. 107 and Sovereigns were priced at Rs. 70.

Later on there was active buying in gold and prices moved up.

The market closed as under:—

Ready silver	185	11	0
Forward	182	11	0
Ready gold	108	8	0
Forward	107	0	0
Sovereigns	70	4	0

Hyderabad

HYDERABAD, May 11.

Silver opening 188/4; highest 189/5. lowest 188/4. closing 189.

Gold opening 108/4. highest 109/5. lowest 108/4, closing 109/4. —UPI.

STATE BANK OF INDIA

The following is the statement of the Affairs of the State Bank of India on the 3rd May:

CAPITAL AND LIABILITIES

Capital: Authorised Capital: 20,000,000; Shares of Rs. 100 each 20,00,00,000. Issued, Subscribed and Paid-up: 5,62,500 shares of Rs. 100 each Rs. 5,62,50,000; Reserve Fund and Other Reserves Rs. 6,37,50,000; Deposits and Other Accounts Rs. 296,95,50,000; Borrowings from Other Banking Companies, Agents, etc. Rs. 27,00,000; Bills Payable Rs. 7,15,48,000; Bills for Collection being Bills Receivable as per contra Rs. 77,70,000; Acceptances, Endorsements and Other Obligations per contra Rs. 4,29,000; Other Liabilities (including Inter-Office Adjustments) Rs. 7,75,50,000; Total Rs. 324,95,47,000.

PROPERTY AND ASSETS

Cash in hand and with Reserve Bank Rs. 20,43,36,000; Balances with other Banks Rs. 2,58,46,000; Money at Call and Short Notice Rs. 1,26,67,000;

Investments: Government and other Trustee Securities Rs. 94,06,07,000; Other Authorised Investments Rs. 11,30,33,000;

Advances: Loans, Cash Credit, Overdrafts, etc. Rs. 160,06,41,000; Bills Discounted and Purchased Rs. 27,85,78,000; Bills Receivable being Bills for Collection as per contra Rs. 77.70 000; Constituents' Liabilities for Acceptances, Endorsements and Other Obligations per contra Rs. 4,29,000; Premises less Depreciation Rs. 1,21,00,000; Furniture and Fixtures less Depreciation Rs 65,37,000; Other Assets (including Inter-Office Adjustments) Rs. 3,65,03,000; Total Rs. 324,95,47,000.

Produce Market

BOMBAY, May 11.

The produce market was quiet today under moderate long liquidation influenced by lower London advices.

Yesterday in London market linseed oil lost £3 and no export sales of castor oil were reported.

In private castorseeds were quoted at Rs. 193 but the market opened at Rs. 192 and after advancing at Rs. 192-4 declined at Rs. 191-12 on moderate liquidation.

Groundnuts opened at Rs. 182 and steadied at Rs. 182-4 on scattered buying. June was quoted at Rs. 35.14. Linseed was placed at Rs. 32-10 and Cottonseeds at Rs. 117-8.

GROUNDNUTS: Quality 36, Ready Bold 35/12 June-July 36, Aug.-Sept. 36-10.

CASTORSEEDS Madras Rs. 27-8, Kanpur Rs. 36, Gujarat Rs. 37-8.

LINSEEDS Ready Rs. 31-3, June-July Rs. 31-10.

KARDI: Ready 22/8, June-July 23.

KURSANI SEEDS: Ready 28/12 June-July 29/8.

OILS: Groundnut receipts 19/18 May 19/13 June 20, July 20/2, Linseed 16/4.

Castor oil commercial Rs 20/10 BSS Rs. 22.

GROUNDNUTS MAY: Opening Rs. 177.50, highest 177.50, lowest 177, close 177.50.

GROUNDNUTS AUGUST Opening Rs. 182.12, highest Rs. 182.37, lowest Rs. 181.75, close Rs. 182.25.

CASTORSEEDS MAY: Opening Rs. 186.25, highest Rs. 186.75, lowest Rs. 185.50, close Rs. 186.

CASTORSEEDS SEPTEMBER: Opening Rs. 191.75, highest Rs. 192.25, lowest Rs. 191, close Rs. 191.50.

COTTON SEED MAY: Opening Rs. 113, highest Rs. 113.25, lowest Rs. 113, close Rs. 113.

LINSEED MAY: Opening Rs. 31.44, highest Rs. 31.50, lowest Rs. 31.44, close Rs 31.50.

LINSEEDS SEPTEMBER: Opening Rs. 32.62, highest Rs. 32.69, lowest Rs. 32.56, close Rs. 32.62.

OTHER BOMBAY MARKETS

BOMBAY, May 11.

SUGAR: Indian 2½ Mds. Rs. 91 Indian Better Quality Rs. 101; British Refined Rs. 91 to 95.

PEPPER: Ready Rs. 83 Vaishak Rs. 582 to 587, Jeth Rs. 593 to 598, Ashad Rs. 603 to 608.

CLOVES: — Cloves Rs. 303 Casia Rs. 73 to 74. Mercury Ready Rs. 1135, Camphor Rs. 2.91.

COPRA — Rajapuri Rs. 440, Alleppe Rs. 325 Copra Office Colombo Rs 320, Ginger Rs. 53.

HESSIAN Ready 45 x 11 N. P. 50, April-June N. P. 49, June July N.P. 50, 40 x N.P. 37, 50 x 10 N.P. 46, 40 x 10 N.P. 45, Bags D. W. Rs. 109, April-June Rs. 104.50, B. Twill Rs. 131 Liverpool Rs. 143, Twins Rs. 49.00.

GHEE—(Bengali 10 seers) B. I. Rs. 66, B. K. Rs. 65, M. J. Rs. 64, Vishnu Rs. 63, Joshi Rs. 63, B. C. Rs. 61, R. P. Rs. 64, Bel. No. 1 Rs. 54, Bel No. 2 Rs. 50, Shankisha Rs. 48-8.

GUR — Kolhapur No. 1 Rs. 25.80, No. 2 Rs. 22.50, No. 3 Rs. 14.50, Kopergaon No. 1 Rs. 21.00, No. 2 Rs. 19.02, No. 3 Rs. 14.50.

Artificial Silk Yarn

BOMBAY, May 11.

120 DULL CONE JUNE			
Opening	804.00		
Highest	804.00		
Lowest	801.00		
Close	803.00		
40 x 2 STAPLE FIBRE JUNE			
Opening	603.00		
Highest	604.00		
Lowest	602.00		
Close	603.00		
150 BRIGHT APRIL			
Ready 120 Japan	4	1	0
Ready 150 Japan	4	1	6
Ready 150 Italy	4	0	0
Ready 150 Italy	3	10	6

A FLYING START FOR SINGAPORE

By WOODROW WYATT

LONDON, May 11.

MR. DAVID MARSHALL IS AN EXCEPTIONAL FIGURE.

When he was Singapore's Chief Minister he achieved many things. He worked hard and conscientiously for the people.

He certainly did much to bring forward self-government for Singapore. I met him in London when he came on a delegation to have talks with the Colonial Secretary about the Constitution of Singapore. He is sincere, and the fact that he sometimes contradicts himself does not detract from that quality. Inconsistency is not the same thing as insincerity.

On the issue of the new Constitution for Singapore, Mr. Marshall denounced the agreement as not giving enough self-government to the island. On the other hand he supported the arrangement demanded by Britain as a condition of self-government, that those who had been connected with the Communist Party in the past should not be allowed to vote in the elections.

Mr. Lim Yew Hock had no difficulty in the Assembly in demonstrating that the agreement was the best possible under the circumstances. Singapore is in a difficulty position economically and politically so long as she is divided from the mainland of Malaya.

Obviously, full self-government under these circumstances would make nonsense. With a population of only about 1,000,000, depending entirely on entrepot trade and on the work and employment brought by British bases Singapore could hardly stand on her own feet.

Mr. David Marshall, as he told me, has never believed this. He cites countries which are actually smaller in population than Singapore. But he has no lists of countries which appear to be really viable which are both smaller than Singapore and as economically un-balanced.

THE TROUBLE

The trouble is that the mainland of Malaya does not want Singapore to be joined in it. That is because the Malays on the mainland have a slight majority over the Chinese which would be completely lost if the almost totally Chinese Singapore were to be added to the mainland.

The Malays do not yet feel themselves strong enough to be able to stand such an addition to the Chinese strength. They see themselves becoming a complete minority politically in their own homeland.

So there is no help for it as far as Singapore is concerned but to continue in an attenuated form the British connection. And it is an attenuated form. After all, there will be full self-government for Malaya, without defence and without certain aspects of foreign affairs and those parts of internal security which affect the running of the bases.

Even as far as internal security is concerned, the Government of Singapore will have complete control except when some issue affecting the defence bases arises. When and if there is disagreement, the matter will go to arbitration and the casting vote will be in the hands of a Malay from the mainland.

Mr. Lim Yew Hock, the present Chief Minister, has seemed to be on strong ground when he insists that the condition imposed by Britain as far as the voting of subversives in the next elections is concerned should be dropped. But even so, his case really is that Britain has only demanded it for the next elections and does not seek to prevent such people voting in subsequent elections.

Mr. Lim Yew Hock may be felt to be in a much better position to defeat the pro-Communist elements at these next elections when he has just brought back this great advance towards self-government, than he would perhaps at subsequent elections.

He appears to take the view that it would be easier to establish democracy firmly, having shown that it has clearly beaten every contrary element in the population, now when he is in the best position to bring about this result, than to wait until later when conditions may not be so favourable

MARSHALL'S HOPE

Mr. Marshall's chief hope was that he might be able to get the support of the trade unions. He failed in this bid. Perhaps it was because Mr. Lim Chin Siong, a Labour leader and Member of the Assembly, has been detained. He is referred to as "the honourable member in prison." Anyway the trade unions were not willing to do anything which might lead to the dropping of the present Government of Singapore's agitation to have the ban against subversires voting in the election removed.

It must be said that Mr. Marshall's prolonged speeches, lasting for hours at a time, his arguments over every little detail, in the end produced a weariness with him. All the support he had for the good points he was making dribbled away as he persisted in what really amounted in the end to filibustering.

Mr. Lim Yew Hock certainly seems, as Chief Minister, to be determined to see that democracy should triumph.

There are good many difficulties ahead for Singapore. But at least there has been a really democratic argument about the agreement which Mr. Lim Yew Hock secured with Britain on the new Constitution. Judging by the fact that the Chief Minister's motion approving the Constitution was carried by 23 to 2, it seems as though Singapore will get off to a flying start.—NAFEN.

American Markets

NEW YORK, May 10.

LEAD: May 14.50, June 13.85, July 13.70, Aug. 13.60, Sept. 13.55, Dec. 13.40, Jan. 13.35, March high 13.55, low 13.50, close 13.35, Sales two lots.

COPPER: June 28.67, July 28.62 Aug. 28.60, Sept. high 28.55, low 28.55, close 28.57, Oct. 28.55, Dec. 28.52, Jan. 28.48, March 28.40, Sales six lots.

TIN: May through Sept. 97.87-1/2, Oct. 97.87-1/2,

ZINC: May high 11.00, low 11.00, close 11.00, June 10.85, July 10.70, Aug. 10.45, Sept. 10.40, Oct. 10.35, Nov. 10.32, Dec. 10.30, Jan 10.25, March 10.20, Sales nine lots.

BURLAP: May 10.90, Aug 10.75 Nov. 10.70, Feb. 10.65, Sales ten lots.

RUBBER: May 31.75, July 31.51 Sept. 31.22, Nov. 31.00, Jan. 30.80, March 30.60, May 30.40.

Wall Street Market

NEW YORK, May 10.

The final slight upturn noted yesterday was followed this morning by an extension of that movement. The industrials were specially favoured by that demand due to an increase of the level of employment. The rails were slightly easier and the utilities steady. However the volume of transactions was smaller than yesterday.

At the close the industrials index showed at 498.30, a rise of 1.54 that of the rails at 147.20 a loss of 0.34, and that of the utilities at 73.46 a loss of 0.16 after a gain of 0.09.

2,430,000 shares changed hands of which 420,000 during the last half hour.

Gen. Electric 64-1/4, Gen. Motors 43-3/4, U.S. Steel 64-1/4, Studpack 7-1/4 U.S. Steel Pref. 145, Anaconda 65-1/8.

New York Cotton

NEW YORK, May 10.

Cotton futures moved narrowly with trade buying and short covering offset by liquidation and hedging. No May transferable notices were issued at New York. Nearby May eased on light selling.

Later increased liquidation and as much as 50 cents per bale. Leading spot firm sold nearby July against purchase at New Orleans.

News that House Appropriations Committee had cut funds requested by agriculture department brought selling into futures. Losses extended to one dollar per bale before prices firmed slightly on short covering.

New York closed unchanged off nine to 16 points New Orleans closed unchanged off 13 to 19 points.

Singapore Markets

SINGAPORE, May 11.

Tin 386, Peppers White 106, Black FOB 72, Black 70, Singapore Coprah FOB 26-1/2, Coconut oil 44-1/2, Mixed Coprah CIF Bombay 792, Coconut CIF Bombay 1254 rupees

Bombay Cotton

BOMBAY, May 11.

The forward cotton market was dull with very little business passing.

Jarilla May which is now coming to end was quoted at Rs. 718.

Vijay June opened at Rs. 848 against yesterday's close at Rs. 849 and steadied at Rs. 849 on small covering.

The market closed as under:—

Jarilla May	719.00
Vijay June	849.00

U.S. COTTON EXPORTSHIT A NEW HIGH

NEW YORK, MAY 11.

SOME 6,400,000 BALES OF RAW COTTON WERE EXPORTED BY THE UNITED STATES DURING THE FIRST NINE MONTHS OF THE CURRENT SELLING SEASON.

This is a higher figure than that reached in any complete season since 1933-34.

In the first three quarters of 1955-56, shipments came to only 1,500,000 bales.

The nearest approach to the present figure was in 1939-40, when the full season saw 6,192 bales sent out. Only twice since then has the 5,000,000 mark been passed. Last season, shipments were down to 2,215,000 bales, the most disappointing total since 1947-48.

Demand from the home market is falling.

During the four weeks ending on March 30, it reached 691,000 bales, against 916,000 bales in the five weeks which ended on March 31 last year.

In the eight months which ended with March, home consumption came to 5,968,000 bales, against 6,348,000 bales in the corresponding period of 1955-56. It is expected that domestic consumers will take 8,750,000 bales in the whole of 1956-57. This compares with 9,202,000 bales in 1955-56 and an average of 9,055,000 bales in the five seasons which ended in 1954-55.

Stocks held by mills in this country at the end of March were the lowest they have been at that date for five years.—NAFEN.

Kanpur Bullion

KANPUR, May 11.

Bullion Silver waida: opening 181/7 closing 181/12 highest 182/1 lowest 181/4. Silver ready 188 Silver Thaikia 185 Silver Tejabi 188 Sikka 1-1-4 Gold Rewa 110. Sovereign 71-12.

Details—Silver arrival two bars offtake ten bars.

Forward commodity closing: Gur closed 13.26 Arhar closed 12.39.—UPI.

Ike Hails Writers

NEW YORK, May 11.

President Eisenhower paid tribute to the authors and the dramatists of America whose "rich flood of books and plays....is convincing proof of the vitality of our freedom.

His message was read on Wednesday to the final session of the three-day National Assembly of Authors and Dramatists. Some 400 of the country's foremost writers participated in the panels and forum discussions.

"The writer's position in America is based upon his freedom to write," the President's message declared. And he noted "the unfettered word in the hand of a disciplined artist is the essential element in the literary heritage of our land

Playwight Howard Lindsay read the President's greeting and served as chairman of the final session.

Another message from Washington brought the support and congratulations of New York Senators Jacob Javits. He said: "Freedom of artistic creativeness in writing is one of our dearest rights and one of the most outstanding safeguards of freedom."

FREEDOM TO WRITE

At the close of the session, Lindsay read a draft declaration on freedom to write.

It notes: 'Our hope must be, as it always has been, in freedom under law. In freedom under the law we have become the strongest and most prosperous nation on earth. In freedom under law—the freedom to write is a central part of that freedom—we will win the friendship and trust of mankind."

The declaration was presented by the Authors League of America, one of the three sponsors of the assembly.

ColomboTea Sale

COLOMBO, May 11.

At this week's auction 5,123,289 lb. of tea were on offer and better liquoring kinds met a strong demand.

Nuwara Eliya Teas: There was a fair demand but quality was inferior and prices for broken grades were generally lower but leaf grades were firm.

High Grown Teas: Thin liquoring broken grades declined about five to 10 cents per lb. but there was a very strong demand for better liquoring Dimbula/Dickoya types at advances ranging from 20 to 50 cents per lb. Corresponding Orange Pekoes were fully firm and Pekoes were appreciably dearer.

Medium Grown Teas: "Coloury brokens showed little change in rates but other sorts were five to eight cents per lb. lower. Corresponding Orange Pegoes were firm and Pekoes were dearer.

Low Grown Teas: There was a good demand at firm rates for both small leaf types and leafy Persian Gulf sorts. Pekoes were also firm but well made black leaf Orange Pekoes were rather dearer.

Fannings: There was a very strong demand for High and Medium Grown sorts at an advance of 10 to 20 cents per lb. Low Grown black leaf kinds were fully firm but tippy kinds were lower.

Off Grades: There was a fairly good demand but rates for all descriptions were generally about five cents per lb. lower.—NAFEN.

Miniature Hospital To Fight Sleeping Sickness

NAIROBI, May 11.

A MINIATURE hospital for treating patients suffering from sleeping sickness has been opened at Sukulu in Uganda.

It is attached to research laboratories where work on the disease has been in progress for some years.

Rural dispensaries have previously been used for treating the ailment, but the variety encountered in this region is particularly deadly and it was decided that it was better to combine research and clinical facilities.

The hospital has been started by Dr. D. H. H. Robertson, from Scotland. It is a part of the service operated by the East African Trypanosomiasis Organisation.

Sleeping sickness in the region has been largely controlled since the 1940 epidemic when thousands of Africans were affected. Now, it is largely an occupational disease of fishermen and fish traders whose work takes them to particularly dangerous centres.

New treatments now being used have brightened the outlook for recovery. The latest — Mel B — can cure even those advanced cases which would once have meant almost certain death within a year.

Although it has to be used with care, patients are usually on their feet in about four days and leave the hospital cured in three to four weeks.—NAFEN.

Nayak Compliments Staff, Electorate

44 PER CENT VOTED IN MUNICIPAL POLLS

BOMBAY, Saturday.

DETAILS OF THE RESULTS OF THE RECENTLY-CONCLUDED CIVIC POLL, DISCLOSED TODAY BY MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER P. R. NAYAK, SHOWED THAT ABOUT 7,08,000 VOTERS OUT OF A TOTAL ELECTORATE OF 1,680,000 HAD EXERCISED THEIR FRANCHISE — GIVING AN AVERAGE OF ABOUT 44 PER CENT FOR GREATER BOMBAY.

The figure for the last two civic elections had fluctuated between 40 and 50 per cent according to the Wards.

In a brief statement to reporters at the Corporation, he paid a compliment to the electorate for "an orderly poll despite a few stray incidents."

He said that though they could have done with a few more polling booths in the distant suburbs, the arrangments, on the whole, were satisfactory.

He also complimented the Government and municipal staff on election duty on their hard work.

CIVIC MEETING

The next meeting of the Corporation is likely to be held on May 23 or 27.

The life of the present house ends on Tuesday.

A reasonable interval has to be provided before the House is called afresh to give sufficient time for filing nominations of various statutory offices such as the Mayoralty, and chairmanship of different municipal committees.

He said that in two instances recount of votes had been demanded but the demands could not be conceded as under the law the candidate or his agent has to ask for recount at the booth only before the presiding officer has completed counting of votes.

Replying to the criticism that polling booths were too few (the slack voting was attributed to the aversion of voters to walk long distances) he conceded that distance between the booths was rather considerable in the newly-merged suburbs.

That could not be helped as there were small pockets of about 300 voters.

The booths in the city were not more than half a mile apart and in the old suburbs not more than three quarters of a mile.

The old suburbs had about 65 booths and the new suburbs about 25.

He readily admitted that it would have been better if a few more booths had been provided in the new suburbs.

COUNTING OF VOTES

Official announcement of the results was delayed as the counting of votes of about 16,000 Government and municipal almost half of them ar Government and the other half municipal employees) on election duty on Thursday took time.

Many of them were on duty in wards other than those in which they had voting right.

The counting of "official votes" affected at least one result.

A Congress candidate Patel, S. M. (Malad-Goregaon Ward) was believed to have won by abous 30 votes against his Samiti rival Mr. Mahant D.V.

Later, after the votes of the Government and municipal servants had been taken into account, Mr. Mahant won by a narrow margin of eight votes.

The percentages of voting ward-wise has not been worked oua yet but in the industrial areas polling was reportedly heavy.

As against that the distant suburbs recorded reportedly poor poll.

At the moment, it was also not possible to know as to how many candidates had forfeited their deposits (Rs. 250).

A candidate who scores less than 1/8 total nupmer of votes polled divided by the number of candiates loses the deposit.

DETAILS

The details of the results, ward-wise, are as follows:

WARD ONE—COLABA

(Two seats)

Kunte P. K. (PSP-Samiti) 7,559; Dr. Wadia S. R. (Congress) 7,340; Sabnis M. M. (Independent) 2,361; Dr. Vijaykar N. V. (Ind.) 508; Umre A. G, (Ind.) 435.

WARD TWO—FORT

(Two seats)

Mrs. Vajifdar Shera N. (Congress) 3,670; Mr. Boman-Behram B. K. (Independent) 3,342; Dr. Ugrankar S. S. (Congress) 3,132; Shetty V. R. (PSP-Samiti) 3.124.

WARD THREE—BORI BUNDER

(Three seats)

Mr. Tembe V. K. (PSP-Samiti) 8,128; Mr. Bedi M. H. (Cong.) 6,651; Mr. Joshi J. K. (Cong.) 6,426; Mr. Amin M. K. (Ind.) 6,330; Mr. Dwivedi S. B. (Ind.) 1,521; Mr. Dhamecha T. L. (Ind.) 730; Mr. Desai J. C. (Jan Sangh-Samiti) 706.

WARD FOUR—MANDVI

(Two seats)

Mr. Shah J. B. (Cong.) 6,424; Mr. Bandukvala N. Y. (Cong.) 5,619; Mr. Parkar M. A. (PSP-Samiti) 4,542; Mr. Sikandar M. H. F (Ind.) 1,727; Mr. Chande M. B. (Ind.) 1,399; Mr. Phuria P. K. (Ind.) 278.

WARD FIVE—DONGRI

(Two seats)

Mr. Patel Mahommed Yusuf Haji Omer (Com.-Samiti) 6,346; Mr. Merchant I. M. L. (Cong.) 4,208; Dr. Memon A. M. U. (Cong.) 3,336.

WARD SIX—UMERKHADI

(Three seats)

Mr. Chimbulkar R. K. (P.S.P.-Samiti) 13,241; Mr. Ismail Khwaja Hussein (Cong.) 9,042; Mr Thakare S. M. (Cong.) 6,856; Mr. Patil G. L. (Ind.) 3,209; Dr. Obaray H. A. K. (Ind.) 2,678; Mr. Sheikh A. H. K. (Ind.) 2,403; Mr. Vaidya M. V. (Ind.) 1,048; Mr. Jadhav J. S. (Ind.) 1,023; Mr. Kolhapuri I. S. (Ind.) 433.

WARD SEVEN—KHARA TALAO

(Three seats)

Mr. Dhorajiwala M. A. (Cong.) 10,814; Mr. Bandukwala I. A. (Cong.) 8,075; Mr. Farid Gulam Mohammed (Com.-Samiti) 6,173; Mr. Patel Abdul Kadir Sikander 5,661; Mr. Memon Abdul Sattar 4,928; Mr. Tungekar Mohammed Ibrahim (Cong.) 4,023; Mr. Shakir Mohammed Ali 559.

WARD EIGHT—KUMBHARWADA (Three seats)

Dr. Mrs. Mahimtura J. M. (Cong.) 12,014; Dr. Dhabuvala B. M. (PSP-Samiti) 11,929; Dr. Shah N. N. (Cong.) 9,205; Mr. Panchal V. M. (Ind.) 4,059; Mrs. Khandke L. S. (Pro-Congress S. M., Parishad); 2,892; Mr. Khandelwal, J. B. (Congress), 2,815; Mr. Salekar S. N. (Ind.) 1,800; Dr. Mankar U.J. (Ind.) 755; Mr. Vaidya M. V. (Ind.) 491.

WARD NINE—MARKETS

(Three seats)

Mr. Pandey R. S. (Cong.) 14,534; Dr. Patel S. G. (PSP-Ind.) 9,415; Mr. Shah S. S. (Cong.) 7,906; Mr. Vakharia N. D. (Cong.) 5,919.

WARD TEN—DHOBI TALAO

(Three seats)

Mr. Parikh M. P. (Cong.) 10,4649; Mr. Belose R. L. 7,377; Mr. Chauhan B. V. (Cong.) 6,505; Dr. Moraes C. P. (Ind.) 6,419; Dr. Simon Fernandes (Cong.) 6,391; Mr. D'Souza J. L. (pro-Congress-S. M. Parishad) 6,064; Dr. Panthaky R. B. (Ind.) 4,455; Mr. Kapur L. K. (Ind.) 1,395; Mr. Manjrekar R. G. (Ind.) 656.

WARD ELEVEN—FANASWADI

(Three seats)

Dr. Popat M. B. (Cong.) 17,960; Mr. Pendse G. D. (PWP-Samiti) 13,729; Mr. Palekar S. D. (PSP-Samiti) 11,888; Mr. Talpade M. N. (Cong.) 3,011; Mr. Dave K. P. (Cong.) 740; Mr. Parab V. G. (Ind.) 577.

WARD TWELVE—GIRGAUM

(Three seats)

Mr. Desai Dinkar (PSP-Samiti) 20,435; Mr. Mahashabde G. B. (pro-Congress S. M. Parishad) 20,214; Dr. Lakhani J. M. (Cong.) 9,524; Mr. Sovani S. V. (Cong.) 2,261; Mr. Shah C. K. (Ind.) 950; Mr. Shah B. J. 911.

WARD THIRTEEN—KHETWADI

(Three seats),

Mrs. Desai Maniben (Cong.) 12,623; Dr. Kalgutkar B. D. (PSP-Samiti) 11,654; Mrs. Tara Reddy (Com.-Samiti) 9,622; Mr. Kuka P. S. (Cong.) 9,332; Mr. Hardikar R. K. (Cong.) 3,230.

WARD FOURTEEN—WALKESHWAR (Three seats)

Mr. Paralkar P. S. (PSP-Samiti) 13,560; Mr. Joglekar D. V (pro-Congress S. M. Parishad-Samiti) 12,103; Mrs. Deviben S. Dalal (Congress) 8,025; Mr. Vora G. K. (Cong.) 6,327; Mr. M. N. Kaka (Ind.) 3,477; Mr. Trivedi J. N. (Ind.) 2,236; Mr. Kanvinde H. S. (Cong.) 1,587.

WARD FIFTEEN—MAHALUXMI

(Three seats)

Mr. Vania D. D. (Ind.) 10,391; Mr. Tukru R. G. (pro-Congress S M. Parishad-Samiti) 9,563; Mr. Tavde S. S. (PSP-Samiti) 8,168; Mr. Dongre S. D. (Cong.) 5,002; Mr. Rathod B. N. (Cong.) 3,797; Mr. Shah R. C (Ind.) 2,454.

WARD SIXTEEN—TARDEO

(Three seats)

Dr. Divgi B. P. (pro-Congress SMP-Samiti) 14,977; Mr. Velingkar V. S. (PSP-Samiti) 14,769; Mr. Dalal B. A. (Cong.) 9,551; Mr. Gawli A. D. (Cong.) 5,087; Mr. Ansari M.T.M.I. (Cong.) 4,811; Mr. Sethna E. A. (Ind.) 2,936; Mr. Shaikh M. A. H. (Ind.) 1,024; Mr. Saugar N. S. (Ind.) 864

WARD 17—KAMATHIPURA

(Two seats)

Mr. Pupala P. S. (pro-Congress SMP-Samiti) 14,283; Mr. Pujari L. P. (Cong.) 8,590; Mr. Raipelli D B. (Ind.) 6,528; Mr. Sayed S. A. A. R. (Ind.) 797; Mr. Durgam B. V. (Ind.) 359; Mr. Didi N. R. (Ind.) 320.

WARD 18—NAGPADA

(Three seats)

Mr. Pagare V. S. (Ind.) 11,183; Mr. Harris M. (PSP-Samiti) 11,120; Mr. Phaniband K. M. (Cong.) 8,158; Mr. Khwaja G. J. S. (Cong.) 6,686; Mr. Sethi M. L. (Cong.) 5,907.

WARD 19— MAZAGAON

(Three seats)

Mr. Phale R. B. (SCF-Samiti) 7,536; Mr. Dias M. (Cong.) 6,363, Mr. Vairagi M. T. (Cong.) 6,195; Mr. Ansurkar S. B. (PSP-Samiti) 5,486; Mr. Pereira G. X. (Ind.) 4,928; Mr. Singh D. J. (Cong.) 4,779; Mr. Nakhava N. V. (Ind.) 2,525; Mr. Dangaval P. N. (Ind.) 1,634; Mr. Jamsandekar A. D (Ind.) 520; Mr. Kir K. K. (Ind.) 455.

WARD 20—BYCULLA WEST

(Four seats)

Mr. Khare C. H. (SCF-Samiti) 10,831; Mr. Munshi M. N. (Com.-Samiti) 9,706; Dr. Kulkarni R. N. (Cong.) 9,493; Mr. Saudagar G. N. (Cong.) 8,338; Mrs. Mazgaonkar S. M. (PSP-Samiti) 7,766; Mrs. D'Souza Laura (Cong.) 7,542; Mr. Ansari A. J. A. (Ind.) 6,311; Mr. Achrekar R. K. 6,153; Mr. Khandre R. M. (Cong.) 5,097; Mr. Dham S. B. (Ind.) 2,097; Mr. Dhruva S. N. (Ind.) 1,588; Mr. Ahmadi D. I. (Ind.) 307.

WARD 21—BYCULLA EAST

(Three seats)

Mr. Ganacharya G. B. (Com-Samiti) 12,488; Mr. Zute B. D. (PSP-Samiti) 9,292; Mr. Jadhav B. B. (SCF-Samiti) 7,914; Mr. Kadam T. B. (Cong.) 5,146; Mr. Bhovar G. S. 2,954; Mr. Wani V. B. 606; Mr. Rambhiya M. B. 516.

WARD 22—GHORUPDEO

(Two seats)

Dr. Toraskar V. K. (pro-Congress SMP-Samiti) 12,488; Mr. Borkar K. L. (Cong.) 7,934; Mr. Chodankar S. S. (Com.-Samiti) 5,796, Mr. Shaikh Y. S. (Ind.) 1,086.

WARD—23 SEWRI (Three seats)

Mr. Patil G. L. (Com.-Samiti) 10,875; Mr. Borale P. T. 8,436; Mr. Shigwan P. D. (PSP-Samiti) 7,696, Mr. Singh S. S. (Cong.) 4,184; Mr. Shinde S. A. (Cong.) 3,547; Mr. Patil V. M. (Ind.) 1,008.

WARD 24—LALBAUG (Two seats)

Mr. Desai K. G. (RCPI-Samiti) 12,140; Mr. Sarmalkar T. K. (Com-Samiti) 9,784; Dr. Patil K. G. 5,852; Mr. Khope V. J. (Ind.) 642.

WARD 25—PAREL (Two seats)

Mr. Donde M. V. (PSP-Samiti) 16,566; Dr. Rao S. S. (Cong.) 4,894; Mr. Kedar V. L. (Ind.) 1,300; Mr. Aiyar S. R. A. (Ind.) 1,164.

WARD 26—NAIGAUM

(Five seats)

Mr. Parmar G. T. (Ind.) 26,102, Mr. Goad Y. S. (PSP-Samiti) 22,185; Dr. More R. B. (Com.-Samiti) 20,706; Mr. Upadhya S. M. (Cong.) 10,414; Mr. Mahadeshwar S. B. (Cong.) 10,375; Dr. Kulkarni D. B. (pro-Congress SMP.-Samiti) 10,317; Mr. Avte M. B. (Ind.) 8,147; Dr. Khopkar M. S. (Cong.) 4,266; Mr. Kamble R. D. (Ind.) 2,575; Mr. Mehta N. A. (Cong.) 947.

WARD 27—MATUNGA

(Two seats)

Mr. Mehta N. D. (Cong.) 8,307; Dr. Divekar T. R. (Ind.-Samiti) 7,619; Major Bamji S. R. (Ind.) 6,210.

WARD 28—SION (Three seats)

Mr. Ganatra R. K. (Cong.) 13,663; Mr. Deshpande D. D. (Ind.-Samiti) 12,221; Mr. Madhavan M. (PSP-Ind.) 11,521; Mr. Narayanaswamy K. V. (Cong.) 3,640; Mr Sadalge S. A. (pro-Congres SMP-Samiti) 3,592; Dr. Ahuja S. J. (Ind.) 3,202; Mr. Bhatia N. J. (Ind.) 1,521; Mr. Bhambhani K. J. (Ind.) 230.

WARD 29—LOVEGROVE

(Four seats)

Mr. Mirajkar S. S. (Com.-Samiti) 21,109; Mr. Chiplunkar S. D. (SCF-Samiti) 20,384; Sardar Pratapsingh (Cong.) 17,845; Dr. Narde A. D. (PSP-Samiti) 15,288; Dr. Bhapkar J. M. (PWP-Samiti) 12,625; Mr. Patil K. A. (Ind.) 7,174; Mr. Kadam N. D. (Cong.) 6,171; Mr. Kurmi K. H. (Ind.) 4,690; Mr. Upadhya K. D. (Socialists) 3,584; Mr. Tamhankar N. D. (Ind.) 1,367

WARD 30—LOWER PAREL

(Three seats)

Mr. Bhogle R. K. (Com.-Samiti) 10,241; Mr. Pawar S. D. (PSP-Samiti) 9,275; Mr. Kharat R. G. (SCF-Samiti) 7,714; Mr. Yadav R. R. (Cong.) 7,516; Mr. Kasle B. G. (Cong.) 3,072; Dr. Vaidya M. V. (Ind.) 1,378; Mr. Chile S. R. (Ind.) 804.

WARD 31—WORLI (Four seats)

Mr. Kamble N. M. (SCF-Samiti) 25,209; Mr. Kavte M. N. (Lal Nishan-Samiti) 15,395; Mr. Kurane P. K. (Com.-Samiti) 12,307; Mr. Worlikar V. B. (Cong.) 11,850; Mr. Valanju R. G. (pro-Cong. S.M.P.-Samiti) 8,472; Mr. Sharma J. S. (Cong.) 7,553; Mr. Tammal B. D. 2,993; Dr. Bhonsle P. M. (Ind.) 1,729; Mr. Hadkar B. V. (Socialists) 819.

WARD 32—PARBHADEVI

(Four seats)

Dr. Randive V. S. (pro-Cong. S.M.P.-Samiti) 13,076; Dr. Matkar W. S. (Cong.) 12,811; Mr. Patil J. M. (Com.-Samiti) 11,613; Mr. Buchadya A. B. (SCF-Samiti) 11,388; Mr. Mandekar A. M. (RC-PI-Samiti) 9,938; Mr. Pande R. M. (Cong.) 9,310; Dr. Shah R. K. (Cong.) 5,390; Dr. Singh S. R. G. (Socialists) 4,838; Mr. Kanthi G. S. (Cong.) 2,391.

WARD 33—DADAR (Four seats)

Mr. Bapat V. P. (Com.-Samiti) 19,273; Dr. Munagekar D. S. (PSP-Samiti) 18,277; Mrs. Charushila Gupte (pro-Cong. S.M.P.-Samiti) 17,416; Dr. Shah N. P. (Cong.) 16,326; Mrs. Phatak S. N. (Ind.) 13,719; Mr. Todankar G. A. (Cong.) 5,070; Mr. Vaidya R. K. 867.

WARD 34—MAHIM (Five seats)

Prof. Ram Joshi (PSP-Samiti) 26,156; Mr. Khandvani M. A. (Ind.-Samiti) 15,884; Dr. Castellino V. A. (Ind.) 14,686; Mr. Bhatia P. D. (Cong.) 11,948; Mr. Gaikwad S. S. (SCF-Samiti) 11,926; Mr. Valanju V. N. (pro-Cong. S.M.P.-Samiti) 10,631; Mr. Nair G. P. (Cong.) 9,991; Mr. Thakur V. S. (Cong.) 7,163; Mr. Kavde S. S. (Cong.) 5,067; Dr. Jumani A. M. H. (Ind.) 4,809; Mr. Pol A. K. (Ind.) 3,762; Mr. Samtani H. A. (Ind.) 3,734; Mr. Patel I. S. (Ind.) 3,610; Mr. Hattangadi R. D. (Ind.) 3,107; Mr. Latif M. A. (Cong.) 2,194; Mr. Chowgule B. R. (Ind.) 816; Mr. Malhotra K. G. (Ind.) 412.

WARD 35—BANDRA EAST

(Four seats)

Mr. Bagwe G. S. (PSP-Samiti) 18,961; Mr. Desai V. N. (Cong.) 15,178; Mr. Thakur L. M. (Cong.) 7,979; Mrs. Jhabvala M. S. (Cong.) 7,093; Mr. More N. M. (SCF-Samiti) 5,458; Mr. Patil K. M. (Ind.-Samiti) 5,272; Mr. Dhanu S. S. (Cong.) 4,951; Mr. Sharma A. (Ind.) 1,844.

WARD 36—BANDRA WEST

(Three seats)

Prof. Varde S. S. (PSP-Samiti) 13,348; Mr. Pereira J. S. (Cong.) 11,069; Mr. Patkar S. R. (Cong.) 7,772; Mr. Syed Abdulla (Cong.) 7,559; Mr. Peerbhoy Y. S. (Ind.) 5,123; Mr. Petit S. K. (Ind.) 3,057; Dr. Vincent Pereira (Ind.) 2,745; Mr. D'Souza Mick (Ind.) 538.

WARD 37—ANDHERI-VILE PARLE (South) (Three seats)

Mr. Patkar N. D. (PSP-Samiti) 13,277; Mr. Vora P. H. (Cong.) 9,968; Dr. Shah A. M. (Cong.) 6,600; Mrs. Chemburkar R. M. (JS-Samiti) 4,807; Mr. Shah J. V. (Ind.) 4,619; Mr. Revdankar H. S. (pro.-Cong. SMP-Samiti) 3,361; Mr. Ranade V. B. (Cong.) 3,226.

WARD 38—ANDHERI VILE PARLE (North) (Four seats)

Mr. Patil B. S. (PSP-Samiti) 16,133; Mr. Raval V. G. (Cong.) 13,239; Mr. Dhume B. S. (Com.-Samiti) 10,123; Mr. Singh R. K. (Cong.) 9,225; Mr. Dandekar L. R. (pro.-Cong. SMP-Samiti) 8,429; Mr. Kadvani A. H. (Cong.) 6,417; Dr. Amul Desai (PSP-Ind.) 6,209; Mr. Vesavkar S. P. (Cong.) 6,079; Mr. Sippy H. T. (Ind.) 1,418.

WARD 39—KURLA (Three seats)

Dr. Sawant R. N. (Ind.-Samiti) 14,491; Mr. Kamble B. R. (SCF-Samiti) 11,318; Mr. Shaikh Mohammed (Cong.) 11,126; Mr. Khanolkar M. S. (Ind.) 10,325; Mr. Pahula D. C. (Com-Samiti) 7,003; Mr. Chari K. R. (Ind.) 5,819; Mr. Bajpai S. B. (Cong.) 4,187; Mr. D'Souza E. E. (Ind.) 3,337; Mr. Chaugule N. K. (Cong.) 3,004; Mr. Kundi R. S. (Ind.) 2,918; Mr. Gomes S. J. (Ind.) 1,628; Mr. Surve D. B. (Ind.) 738.

WARD 40—CHEMBUR

(Two seats)

Mr. Khanolkar V. A. (PSP-Samiti) 7,580; Mr. Ahuja R. B. (Ind.) 5,119; Mr. Chemurkar Ramkrishna H. (Cong.) 4,844; Mr. Jadhav R. A. (SCF-Samiti) 4,573; Mr. Puri B. H. (Cong.) 4,481; Mr. Vora P. F. (Ind.) 1,976; Mr. Chemburkar Ramendra H. 475; Dr. Sinha K. P. (Ind.) 333.

WARD 41—GHATKOPAR

(Three seats)

Mr. Dighe B. S. (Ind.-Samiti) 20,328; Mr. Upadhya P. U. (Cong.) 13,041; Dr. Joshi M. M. (Cong.) 7,998; Mr. Zaveri S. P. (Ind.) 7,387; Dr. Daftary P. D. (Ind.) 7,266; Mr. Gadre G. S. (Cong.) 5,099; Mr. Agarwal V. M. (Ind.) 2,914; Mr. Bhoir N. G. (Ind.) 1,584; Mr. Barve D. B. (Ind.) 329.

WARD 42—MALAD GOREGAON

(Three seats)

Mr. Mehta H. R. (Cong.) 8,067; Mr. Kanitkar G. B. (JS-Samiti) 7,988; Mr. Mahant D. V. (PSP-Samiti) 5,966; Mr. Patel S. M. (Cong.) 5,958; Mr. Desai N. B. (Cong.) 2,531; Mr. Patel M. H. (Ind.) 1,861; Mr. Mehta M. B. (Ind.) 657; Mr. Patel M. J. (Ind.) 345; Mr. Patel C. D. (Ind.) 155.

WARD 43—BORIVLI KANDIVLI

(Three seats)

Mr. Modi S. A. (Cong.) 8,035; Dr. Karode N. R. (JS-Samiti) 7,912; Mr. Chogle H. W. (Cong.) 7,068; Mr. Patel B. V. (PSP-Samiti) 5,124; Mr. Dattani J. G. (Cong.) 4,544; Mr. Patel M. H. (Ind.) 335.

WARD 44—MULUND TULSI VIHAR LAKE AREA (One seat)

Mr. Thakkar K. V. (Cong.) 3,667; Mr. Chitnis S. S. (Ind.-Samiti) 2,715; Mr. Sharma K. T. (Ind.) 499; Mr. Trivedi J. R. (Ind.) 19; Mr. Indurkar P. N. (Ind.) 49; Mr. Shah S. D. (Ind.) 45 (lowest).

U. S. EXPERTS PRAISE INDIA'S NATIONAL MALARIA PROGRAMME

WASHINGTON, May 11.

MALARIA is being substantially reduced at low cost in those areas of India, where the National Malaria Programme is operating, two US Public Health Service officers said here on Thursday.

The two officials, Mr. Martin D. Young and Mr. John H. Henderson, described the accomplishments of India's first five year malaria control programme to 100 officials of the U.S. Department of Health Education and Welfare.

They recently returned from New Delhi, where they served on an international team requested by the Government of India to evaluate the accomplishments of India's malaria programme.

It has been operated by the Government of India and all the Indian States with the aid of the U.S. International Cooperation Administration.

Praising India's Five-Year Plan, Mr. Henderson said he noted an improvement in social and economic conditions, with food production up ten per cent.

Greater urbanisation and industrialisation, he added, have had a pronounced effect on all national activities, and especially the malaria programme.

DDT SPRAYING

Mr. Henderson also pointed out that spraying with insecticides had brought a reduction of species of malaria carriers.

Collateral benefits were cited for one Indian State which reported that after a DDT spraying, an animal plague was halted and a cattle disease cured.

Both scientists recommended that India's future course in malaria control should be a nation-wide malaria eradication programme.

They said that maintenance of malaria control for an indefinite period carried no promise of complete success, because of the mobility of the population, the risk of creating strains of mosquitoes, and long-range administrative and financial problems.—UPI-AFP.

Artificial Moon To Mark IGY

AHMEDABAD May 11.

Dr. K. R. Ramanathan, president of the International Association of Geo-Physics said here today that India had drawn up an elaborate plan for participation in the International Geophysical Year which would start from July 1 and end on December 31, 1958.

Dr. Ramanathan who was speaking to reporters said that the IGY will be sponsored by the International Council.

It is stated to be the largest co-operative endeavour of scientists the world has ever known, and is estimated to cost Rs. 120 crores.

Over 50 countries including the USA, USSR, UK, France, India would participate in this endeavour.

Dr. Ramanathan said that it was proposed during the IGY to establish over 150 ionospheric observation stations all over the world including India.

The highlight of the IGY will be the launching of an "artificial moon" and hundreds of rockets by leading scientists.

He added that the rockets would go up to a height of 300 miles above the earth's surface and the satellite would be carrying precision instruments with electronic devices.

It was proposed to study the phenomena in the stratosphere and ionosphere.—UPI.

Mao Has New Views To Meet 'Enemy'

Chronicle Correspondent

LONDON, May 11,

Poland is looking forward to the visit of Mao Tse-tung.

Meanwhile, the Press and politicians are keenly discussing the Chinese leaders' formulations on the question of holding internal contradictions in the community.

Mao is reported to be making a distinction between conflicts within the nation and conflicts between the nation and the external enemy.

In his view, Stalin is confused on two kinds of conflict.

Another error of Stalin was to believe the struggle between the working class and capitalists was an antagonistic struggle

Mau is also reported to be opposed to violence in the settlement of internal problems.

The counter-revolution must be fought, he says, by humanitarian methods.

Mao warns that the internal conflict could become a conflict between the nation and the external enemy if not dealt with and overcome in time.

Pact For Drilling Rigs Signed

NEW DELHI, May 11.

A supplementary agreement for the supply of turbo-drilling equipment from the USSR was signed, here today.

The agreement modifies an earlier one executed in May 1956 for the supply of conventional rotary type drills along with geophysical and seismic equipment at a cost of Rs. 1 crore and 34 lakhs.

Under the present agreement, the USSR will supply drilling rigs designed for forced turbine and rotary drilling of oil and gas prospecting up to a depth of nearly 16,000 feet.—UPI.

General Thapar In City

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Lt.-Gen. P N. Thapar, G.O.C.-in-C., Southern Command, this morning inspected a Battalion of the Rajput Regiment, Ordnance Depot at Sewri. Inspectorate of General Stores (West and South), Armed Forces Medical Stores Depot and an army petroleum company at Wadala.

The Army Commander, on his inspection rounds was accompanied by Maj.-Gen. P. N. Kirpal, G.O.C., Bombay Area and Brigadier M. M. Badshah Sub Area Commander Bombay.

Lt.-Gen. Thapar, accompanied by Mrs. Thapar, arrived in Bombay last evening, from Poona by road on a four-day inspection tour.

In the next three days he will go round the Artillery and Coast Battery units of the Territorial Army in Bombay, the Army Supply Company, Electrical and Mechanical Engineers Workshops, Inland Water Transport workshops of the Engineers, School of Artillery and Coast Battery.

The GOC-in-C., Southern Command, will leave Bombay on May 14 for Poona.

U Nu Urges Bandung Front Against Tests

RANGOON, May 10.

THE BURMESE PRIME MINISTER U NU IS OF THE OPINION THAT THERE SHOULD BE COLLECTIVE PROTESTS BY NATIONS AGAINST NUCLEAR TESTS.

He told a Press conference here that, if any of the Bandung Conference Powers took the initiative in this regard, Burma would give moral support to the cause.

They had asked the Pakistani Government to extradiate the Mujahid leader Cassim to Burma but there had been no response.

He added that Burma would soon ask Pakistan not to allow Cassim to cross the border into Burma.

BONN'S PLEA

BONN: The West German Parliament last night adopted a motion by Chancellor Konrad Adenauer's Christian Democratic Party calling on the big powers to suspend temporarily thermo-nuclear tests.

The motion also declared the question of Atomic arms for the West German Army was not an issue to be decided at the present time since it depended on the outcome of the Five-Power disarmament talks now underway in London.

The Bundestag (Lower House) rejected two Opposition Social Democratic motions calling on West Germany to make a formal renunciation of Atomic arms for its Army and to refuse the stocking of Nuclear weapons on its territory, and asking the Western Powers to halt nuclear tests in order to induce the Soviet Union to do likewise.

The Opposition motions were turned down by votes of 223 to 134 and 228 to 113.

RED'S PLEA REJECTED

WASHINGTON: American Senate minority leader William Knowland on Friday rejected a Soviet appeal to the United States Congress and British Parliament to take joint action with the Soviet Parliament to ban nuclear tests.

Knowland said that under the American system of Government the proper organ for diplomatic relations was the State Department.

LONDON: The British Foreign Office on Friday dismissed the Soviet proposal for joint Soviet-Anglo-American Parliamentary action to outlaw nuclear tests as "the latest move in the Soviet propaganda campaign designed to mislead public opinion"

Authoritative British sources said the Soviet proposal completely ignored Anglo-American suggestions for the creation of a Commission of experts to study means of limiting nuclear tests and supervising fissile material production.

These sources said that the abolition of tests would enable States already possessing nuclear weapons to go on making them to the exclusion of other nations.

They added that under existing conditions nuclear tests could be carried on undetected unless there was adequate international supervision.

NATIONS INVITED

WASHINGTON: Forty-seven nations are being invited to send observers to witness nuclear detonations in the 1957 test series scheduled to begin May 16 in Nevada, the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission announced yesterday.

All tests in the series — known as the Plumbob series — will be of low yield fission devices essential to defence.

The tests are also designed to provide important data contributing to a sound and effective system of civil defence.

Forty-seven nations were invited to send either civil defence or military observers to witness specified detonations, and were also informed that news media representatives from those countries may be present to report at least one of the series of nine tests open to reporting.

Civil defence representatives will come from the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO) nations at the invitation of the U.S. Federal Civil Defence Administration, the AEC said in the announcement.

The dates of the detonations which will be open for observation by news media representatives are May 16, June 25, June 27, July 9, July 15, July 25, August 8, August 19 and September 1.

MAY BE HELD UP

LAS VEGAS (Nevada): American nuclear tests scheduled to start in the Nevada Desert next Thursday may be held up for some days owing to a trade union dispute which flared up here on Friday.

Men of the truck-drivers union posted strike pickets round the test installations after a dispute with the contractors in charge of the work.

Construction was brought to a standstill.

Members of the electricians union were also involved in the dispute.

NEW YORK: Scientists from Near Eastern, South Asian and African countries are among 51 specialists from 25 countries currently attending Pennsylvania State and North Carolina State Universities, for preliminary work in the fifth session of the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission's nuclear training programmes.

Following their training at these educational institutions, the scientists will complete their study programme in nuclear science at the Argonne National Laboratory, in Lemond, Illinois.

The School for Nuclear Science, which has already trained 214 scientists from 41 nations, was established as a part of President Eisenhower's Atoms-for-Peace programme.

The basic programme includes work in reactor physics, reactor chemistry and the study of engineering features of research and power reactors.

BAN URGED

PRAGUE: The World Federation of Trade Unions on Friday appealed for the outlawing of Atom and Hydrogen Bombs, the end of nuclear tests, and the peaceful development of atomic energy.

The W.F.T.U. which met in Prague urged all workers and trade unions to press their governments to stop nuclear tests and ban weapons of mass destruction.

They also appealed for a top-level meeting of Great Powers to stop the race in mass destruction weapons.

SOVIET PLEA

MOSCOW, May 11.

The USSR Supreme Soviet today ended its present session in Moscow by sending an appeal to the United States Congress and the British Parliament, proposing that they form a three power inter-parliamentary committee to exchange views on means of banning nuclear weapons.

Earlier, Soviet Foreign Minister, Andrei Gromyko, told the Supreme Soviet that under no case would the Soviet Union halt its nuclear tests unilaterally.

This was totally impossible, because it would weaken Soviet Defence and facilitate Western military preparations.

Mr. Gromyko said, "we want to play the game fairly and we say to our interlocutors, stop your tests and we will do the same, but if you continue, we will do so too."

After his speech the Supreme Soviet unanimously adopted its appeal to the U.S. Congress and the British Parliament, warning that an atomic war would mean the "extermination of millions of human beings, the devastation of entire countries, and the disappearance of cultural wealth."—UPI-AFP.

DECISIONS OF WAGE BOARD

Continued From Page 1

nue shall be deemed to be twice their actual gross revenue, and, in the case of bi-weeklies, three times their actual gross revenge.

3. Other weeklies and periodicals shall be classified on the basis of their average circulation for three years, 1952 to 1954, as follows:

CLASS	CIRCULATION
'A'	Over 25,000.
'B'	from 10,000 to 25,000.
'C'	From 5,000 to 10,000.
'D'	From 3,000 to 5,000.
'E'	Below 3,000.

NEWS AGENCIES

4. Regional news agencies shall be treated as class "C" daily newspapers.

National news agencies and foreign news agencies shall be treated as class "A" daily newspapers.

The United Press of India and Hindustan Samachar shall be treated as class "B" daily newspaper for a period of three years from the date of publication of the decisions of the Board.

Any national news agency which may be started hereafter shall for a period of three years be treated as class "B" daily newspaper.

5. The working journalists shall be grouped as follows:—

GROUP—I—Editor.

GROUP—II — Assistant editor, leader writer, news editor, commercial editor, sports editor, film or art editor, feature editor, literary editor, special correspondent, chief reporter and chief sub-editor.

GROUP—III — Sub-editors and reporters of all kinds and full-time correspondents, not included in category two; news photographers and other journalists not covered in the groups.

GROUP—IV — Proof readers.

6—Working journalist shall be paid basic wages as given below:—

DAILIES

Class of Newspapers	Group I (Editor)	Group II Assistant Editors, etc.)	Group III Sub-editors, etc.)	Group IV Prooof-Readers
"A"	Rs. 1000-1600	Rs. 500-920	Rs. 175-600	Rs. 125-275
"B"	Rs. 500-820	Rs. 350-570	Rs. 150-420	Rs. 100-200
"C"	Rs. 350-630	Rs. 225-445	Rs. 125-320	Rs. 100-200
"D"	Rs. 200-400	Rs. 200-400	Rs. 115-295	Rs. 100-200
"E"	Rs. 150	Rs. 150	Rs. 90	Rs. 90

WEEKLIES

Class	Group I (Editor)	Group II (Asst. Editor etc.)	Group III (Sub-Editor etc.	Group IV (Proof-Reader)
"A"	Rs. 500-1000	Rs. 350-620	Rs. 175-475	Rs. 100-200
"B"	Rs. 400-700	Rs. 250-450	Rs. 150-300	Rs. 100-200
"C"	Rs. 250-450	Rs. 150-300	Rs. 125-230	Rs. 100-200
"D"	Rs. 150	Rs. 150	Rs. 115	Rs. 90
"E"	Rs. 150	Rs. 150	Rs. 90	Rs. 90

7. For purposes of payment of allowances to working journalists, cities and towns shall be classified as follows:

Area I—Cities with a population above ten lakhs.

Area II—Towns with a population from 5,00,001 to 10,00,000.

Area III—Towns with a population from 3,00,001 to 5,00,000.

Area IV—Towns with a population from 1,00,001 to 3,00,000.

Area V—Towns with a population below one lakh.

DEARNESS RATES

8. Dearness Allowance shall be paid to working journalists on the following basis, subject to a minimum of Rs. 30 per month and maximum of Rs. 200 per month:

Salary Group	Rate of Dearness Allowance for every rise or fall of ten points in the all-India cost of Living Index—base 1944:100.
Upto Rs. 200	7½ per cent
Rs. 201-500	6¼ per cent
Rs. 501 and above	5 per cent

LOCATION ALLOWANCE

9. Location allowance shall be paid to working journalists according to the following rates:—

Area	Location allowance for salary Up to Rs. 150	Rs. 150 and above
I	Rs. 30	Rs. 50
II	Rs. 22-8	Rs. 30
III	Rs. 15	Rs. 20
IV	Rs. 7-8	Rs. 10
V	Nil	nil

10. Part-time correspondents shall be paid retainers ranging from Rs. 15 to Rs. 100 according to the class of paper for which they are working.

In addition, they shall be entitled to payment for the news items actually published on a column basis as may be agreed upon between the employees and the employers.

11. For the fitment of the present employees into the new scales, service in a particular grade and category and in the particular newspaper establishment alone shall be taken into account.

In no case should the present emoluments of the employees be reduced as a result of the operation of this decision.

BASIC PAY

12. A working journalist's basic pay in the new scale shall be fixed in the following manner:

(A) A working journalist shall first be fitted into the new scale by placing him at the stage in the new scale equal to or next above his basic pay as on May 2, 1956, in respect of newspaper establishments in classes 'A,' "B,' and 'C' and from November 1, 1956 in respect of newspaper establishments in classes 'D' and 'E.'

(B) To the basic pay into which he is thus fitted annual increment or increments in the new scale as from that stage onwards should be added at the rate of one increment for every completed three years of service in the same group, from the date of appointment or promotion into that group, as on 2-5-1956 in respect of newspapers establishments in classes 'A', 'B' and 'C' and from 1-11-1956 in respect of newspapers establishments in classes 'D' and 'E.'

(C) Such increments shall not exceed five.

I. E. N. S. MEETING

The executive committee of the Indian and Eastern Newspaper Society will hold its meeting in Bombay soon to consider the decision of the Wage Board for working journalists.—UPI.

Minute Of Dissent

NEW DELHI, May 11.

It is understood that the employers' representatives on the Wage Board for working journalists submitted a minute of dissent to the Board's report recording their objection to the main decisions.

The representatives of the employees also attached a note explaining that while they were not satisfied with the salary scales proposed they accepted them as this was the first attempt to introduce a rational salary scale for working journalists.—UPI.

IndianShoes For Russia

HYDERABAD, May 11.

India will supply two lakh pairs of footwear to the Soviet Union.

The Soviet Union recently placed an order on the National Small Industries Corporation (India) for the supply of footwear.

The Corporation has asked the Small Industries Service Institute at Hyderabad to manufacture 18,000 pairs for export to Russia.

A trade representative of the USSR is arriving here next week to select the quality and design.

The price of a pair of shoes, it is learnt, ranges between Rs. 11 and Rs. 21.—UPI.

HITCH YOUR WAGON

By 'Libra'

May 12 To 18

STEEL YOURSELF AGAINST HASTY COMMITMENTS FIRST HALF OF THE WEEK.

A CRISIS MAY OCCUR IN AN IMPORTANT UNDERTAKING MID-WEEK.

A VERY IMPORTANT PERIOD FOR ANYONE BORN IN OCTOBER, NOVEMBER OR DECEMBER OF ANY YEAR.

CAPRICORN

DEC. 21—JAN. 19

A favourable week for earning goodwill and making rapid progress.

In business you sign a profitable contract or a far-reaching agreement mid-week.

If in service, you may gain a deserved rise or promotion.

Speculative ventures also promise well during this period.

AQUARIUS

JAN. 20—FEB. 18

More than one former friend comes into your life again this week or you get news of them by post.

An important period for business of every kind. Don't neglect opportunities for advancement around Tuesday.

Financial position probably a little easier, thanks to a sudden gain early in the week.

PISCES

FEB. 19—MARCH 20

Faced with an unusual situation you will do yourself a good turn by showing adaptability.

Diplomacy and pursuasion are needed to bring relatives and partners to your point of view.

Financially an up and down period, income and expenditure may balance each other.

Don't neglect your health in the last three days.

ARIES

MARCH 21—April 20

A strenuous but profitable week, additional work or new responsibilities are quickly rewarded.

An unusual opportunity early in the week may bring you desired promotion, perhaps some honour or new post.

Be in touch with the right people, show resourcefulness and wisdom to get the best results.

TAURUS

APRIL 21—MAY 20

It will be difficult to steer clear between income and expenditure and you will have to watch your step.

At the same time something is going on and it will eventually help you financially.

In business, you get new offers for your advancement around Friday.

In personal matters, sentiment will have to give way to practical considerations.

GEMINI

MAY 21—JUNE 20

A business proposal from a colleagues or a partner meets some early difficulties but your money position will improve despite this.

Long-standing investments and speculative ventures may bring a windfall mid-week.

A visit from a close friend or a relative brightens your social activities and week-end programme.

CANCER

JUNE 21—JULY 20

A change early in the week will set you on a happier and more successful path.

FAVOURABLE DAYS FOR	
Buying:	
Business Deals	**Tuesday**
Personal Purchases	**Saturday**
Selling	**Friday**
Entertainments	**Thursday** **Friday**
Sport	**Sunday**

You may benefit from your efforts in the past and can take an advanced step.

A suggestion from a woman friend or an associate will have more in it than you think and bring in more money in the near future.

LEO

JULY 21—AUG. 20

All will go well if you make decisions bv yourself during this week.

Once you let your friends or associates influence you in connection with investments or buying, you are for a setback.

Things at home may be somewhat hectic, especially if mother-in-law has been meddling in your affairs.

VIRGO

AUG. 21—SEPT. 22

Once you follow the conservative examples of those who never depart from sound fiscal policies, you add to your prospects of a steady present and future income.

Steer clear of the people or propositions when there are any doubts as to their motivations.

Confidence in your own abilities and in unfolding of your destiny would do more than anything else to prevent a showdown in business and domestic circles.

LIBRA

SEPT. 23—OCT. 23

The problems encountered during this week seem fairly in balance with opportunities.

Consequently, it lies within your power to sidestep or solve the former while you exploit the latter to the extent of your abilities.

Should an opening develop in the employment field that offers better future opportunities than immediate returns, give it the consideration it deserves.

SCORPIO

OCT. 24—NOV. 22

Troubles likely to spring up behind your back towards week-end.

Hence it is important to get the right co-operation and to build up goodwill early in the week.

A new acquaintance or comparative stranger might be your best ally.

If in business, do all you can by letter and avoid personal controversies.

SAGITTARIUS

NOV. 23—DEC. 21

Be careful if travelling or much on the sportsfield.

Be wary too of what you write or what gossip you pass on.

Home affairs bring much happiness, probably through the success of an older relative.

Financially a good week—opportunity likely to knock at your door on Tuesday.

LIBRA ANSWERS YOUR QUERIES

M. O. Pathak (Bhavnagar): Which is more prosperous for me, service or business?

Service seems to be more profitable than business. Saturn in second house aspecting your Venus-Mercury conjunction will bring slow but steady rise. In 1958-59 you will get many opportunities for advancement.

H. Kotrabasappa (Davangere): Will the shop I am opening run successfully or not?

Such detailed questions require degrees of planets to forecast correctly.

However, from the details you have submitted it seems that you may have to face some difficulties during this year.

After that you will get many opportunities for advancement and you are likely to get well established in 1958-59.

For more details, I strongly adivse you to consult a competent astrologer.

N. P. Chiniwala (Surat): Will I be successful in my legal business or should I take up service?

Malefic planets in the tenth house do not favour your own business, while you have two benefit planets in the sixth house, that of service.

This clearly indicates service as the best choice.

For the time factor, Dasa period is required which you have not furnished. Please get your chart calculated in full and ask again.

C. M. Kapadia (Baroda), R. R. Desai (Nagpur) and B. L. Sampat (Bombay): None of you have furnished the birth-charts.

Please note that no questions can be answered without a detailed chart. Please ask again giving your horoscope together with degrees of planets and remaining Dasa period at birth.

"Question Coupon"

READERS will be furnished with scientific astrological solution to their most pressing problem through these columns. You are requested to enclose a COPY of your horoscope with degrees and Dasas clearly given on a plain paper Fill in the coupon below and send it to "LIBRA" c/o. Sunday Chronicle. Red Building, Parsi Bazar Street, Bombay-1.

Valid up May 18.

Full Name:

Address:

Date of Birth:

Month:

Year:

Time: A. M. or P. M.

Standard or Local.

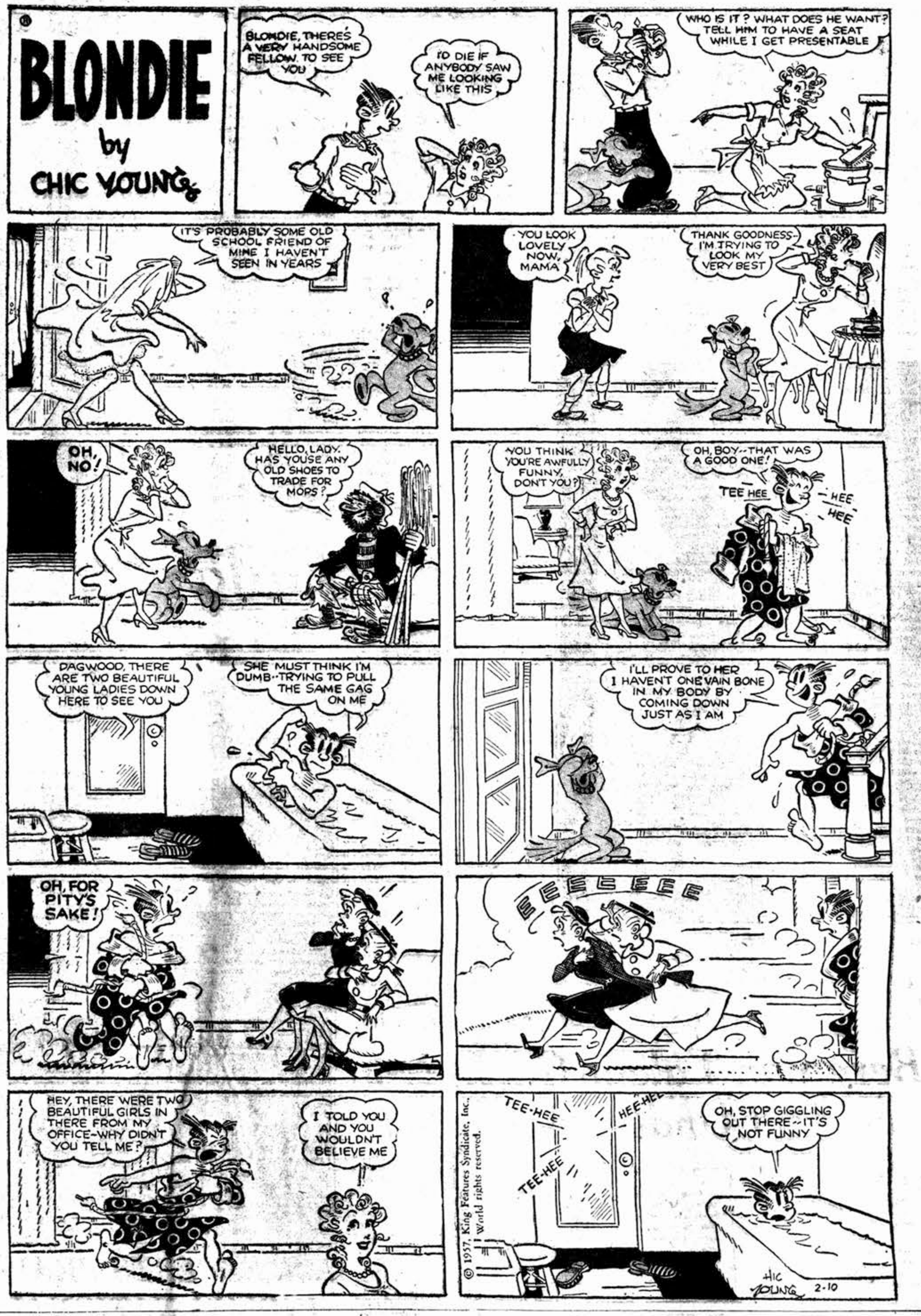
Birth Place:

Date and time of filling the coupon

Question.

Only ONE question will be answered

While writing do not send any stamps or self-addressed stamp ed envelopes, as no perso nal replies can be sent.


BLONDIE
by
CHIC YOUNG
BLONDIE, THERE'S A VERY HANDSOME FELLOW TO SEE YOU
I'D DIE IF ANYBODY SAW ME LOOKING LIKE THIS
WHO IS IT? WHAT DOES HE WANT? TELL HIM TO HAVE A SEAT WHILE I GET PRESENTABLE
IT'S PROBABLY SOME OLD SCHOOL FRIEND OF MINE I HAVEN'T SEEN IN YEARS
YOU LOOK LOVELY NOW, MAMA
THANK GOODNESS-- I'M TRYING TO LOOK MY VERY BEST
OH, NO!
HELLO, LADY. HAS YOUSE ANY OLD SHOES TO TRADE FOR MOPS?
YOU THINK YOU'RE AWFULLY FUNNY, DON'T YOU?
OH, BOY--THAT WAS A GOOD ONE!
TEE HEE
HEE
HEE
DAGWOOD, THERE ARE TWO BEAUTIFUL YOUNG LADIES DOWN HERE TO SEE YOU
SHE MUST THINK I'M DUMB--TRYING TO PULL THE SAME GAG ON ME
I'LL PROVE TO HER I HAVEN'T ONE VAIN BONE IN MY BODY BY COMING DOWN JUST AS I AM
OH, FOR PITY'S SAKE!
EEEEEEE
HEY, THERE WERE TWO BEAUTIFUL GIRLS IN THERE FROM MY OFFICE--WHY DIDN'T YOU TELL ME?
I TOLD YOU AND YOU WOULDN'T BELIEVE ME
TEE-HEE
HEE-HEE
TEE-HEE
OH, STOP GIGGLING OUT THERE--IT'S NOT FUNNY
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CHIC YOUNG 2-10

MUSSOORIE HAS ALL FOR TOURISTS

MUSSOORIE is a hill station which, once visited, beckons you to visit it again and again, for this hill resort, with its encircling tree-clad hills, snow-capped peaks and roaring waterfalls, leaves the impress of a fairyland on the tourist.

One treasures a wealth of images of this beautiful hill station—its scenic charm, the mist on the mountain-tops, the skirt of greenery, the sighing deodhar trees and the whining pine-trees.

This hub of social gaiety during the hot season is called the "Queen of Hill Stations" in popular parlance.

ORIGIN

History and mystery, fact and fiction have combined to make the story of the origin of this hill station endlessly fascinating.

The "Mansuri" trees which grow in abundance in the area have given the hill resort its name, according to popular belief.

Another story has it that a well-known outlaw, named Mansur, used Mussoorie as the base of his operations.

Thus it came to be known as Mussoorie.

The recorded history, is equally romantic.

Over a century ago, some engineers, out to explore a range of hills where they could send their families during summer, stumbled upon Mussoorie.

With a salubrious climate all the year round, it was found to be an ideal place to be a hill resort.

The first European habitation was constructed in 1812—a shooting box on Camel's Back Road.

The first house to be built was "Mulligar" in Landour by Captain Young in 1827.

As the popularity of the hills grew the British Government set up a rest house for European soldiers at Landour.

By now Mussoorie had grown up considerably.

The Park had been built by Colonel Wyshe in 1827, the Phoenix Lodge in 1929.

The two stations of Landour and Mussoorie had been entirely separate.

The first European started business at the "Old Brewery" was Mr. Bohle in 1830.

IN 1841 THE HIMALAYAN CLUB WAS ESTABLISHED AND IN THE SAME YEAR THE SETTLEMENT OF MUSSOORIE WAS CARRIED OUT BY MR. WELLS.

In 1842, the Mussoorie Municipal Board was constituted.

This Mussoorie developed with amazing rapidity.

Soon several schools and colleges were established.

ENVIRONS

On the sloping mountain ranges at the back of Mussoorie, sheltered by the snowy ranges, are tiny villages, separated from Mussoorie but live in splendid isolation.

The local Paharaj's truthfulness is a household word in Uttar Pradesh. Always cheerful he works hard to make both ends meet.

Landour was originally a convalescent depot for British soldiers and was constructed in 1827 by Captain R. McMullen.

Landour is much higher than Mussoorie and the climate is excellent.

LANDOUR

From Landour one gets a magnificent view of the eternal snows.

It has an area of approximately 1,000 acres.

In Landour, too, are Woodstock School and College run by American missionaries.

In the neighbourhood is another small village called Kulri which has lately become a part of the hill station.

CLIMATE

Mussoorie has a dry climate.

The season begins from March 15 and lasts till October.

During July and August Mussoorie has fairly heavy rains, the average rainfall being 80 inches.

During December, January and February, Mussoorie experiences snowfalls.

The best time to visit Mussoorie is from April to June and September to the begining of November.

Situated at an altitude of 6,580 feet to 7,000 feet above sea level on the southern slopes of the Himalayas, Mussoorie is about 195 miles from Delhi and about 370 miles from Lucknow.

From Dehra Dun, the rail terminus, it is 22 miles by car.

WASHING NEEDS NO WATER

Chronicle Correspondent
NEY YORK.

A HOSPITAL in Nigeria, plagued by a severe water shortage has found a solution to part of its problem by using moist paper towels newly-developed in the U. S.

The Zuma Memorial Hospital at Irrua is one of two in an area with a population of 195,000 persons. Since its founding ten years ago, a trucking company has hauled water from the nearest fresh water spring 10 miles away.

This year the hospital's medical director Dr. Christopher Okojie came to the U.S. on a Fulbright scholarship.

He discovered here the "wash-and-dry" tissue which cleanses without soap and water.

Dr. Okojie arranged for a special shipment of the product to the physician who is supervising the hospital during his absence.

Two weeks later the medical staff and patients of the hospital were washing daily without water.

Much Better

Chronicle Correspondent
PARIS.

Film producer, Roger Vadim, now busy cutting the nuptial knot with Brigitte Bardot is far from downcast. Says, in fact, that it's worked out well—people know him much better. His argument: "When I used to go out with Brigitte, folks used to say 'who's that fellow with Bardot?'

"Now, when they see me with my fiancee Annette Stroyberg, they say: 'Who's that lovely girl with Vadim?'"

U.S. Drive To Bust Passport Fraud

WASHINGTON.

THE STATE DEPARTMENT HAS ADDED MORE THAN 100 INVESTIGATORS AT HONG KONG IN A DRIVE TO CUT OFF THE ILLEGAL FLOW OF CHINESE TO THE UNITED STATES THROUGH THAT TEEMING BRITISH CROWN COLONY.

The Chinese, says Security Chief Scott McLeod, have been "aided and abetted by unscrupulous attorneys, racketeers, smugglers, and brokers, both at Hong Kong and the United States who furnish for a price, false documentation and records to fit a particular applicant and his family background."

The report on the Hong Kong situation was made to congress by McLeod as Head of the State Department's Bureau of Security and Consular Affairs.

Evasion

The Chinese, with long experience at various devices to evade U.S. immigration restrictions, had developed to a high degree what passport officials call the "slot system."

As McLeod explains it: "Fictitious United States citizenship is alleged as a result of alleged parentage by American citizens, and then, having established this slot—in some cases, it is a real slot—they sell this identification to someone else."

The State Department, according to McLeod, recognised the seriousness of the Hong Kong problem more than two years ago.

"It becomes apparent that the solution lay in making complete investigations of all applicants for passports and visas to the United States wherein there was a suspicion of fraud."

As passports were denied, the applicants would file civil suits against the Secretary of State for declaratory judgment of citizenship.

Unfortunately for the State Department, the fraud perpetrators did such a good job that the applicants normally could show prima facie claims to citizenship.

To disprove the claims, the department discovered, full-scale investigations had to be made.

This meant more manpower at Hong Kong.

During the current fiscal year, the Hong Kong staff is expected to push 1.000 cases of passport fraud.

Male Americans of Chinese origin are going to Hong Kong in what McLeod calls "ever-increasing numbers, marrying Chinese women who have recently arrived from Communist China, and bringing them to the United States as nonquota immigrant wives."

This situation, McLeod explains, has produced "increasing concern" in the consular service and in "various intelligence agencies of the Government."

The increased investigative staff, says McLeod, is now in a position to work on these cases as well as on the citizenship claims.

Cannes Festival Is World's Biggest Cinematic Binge

THE QUIET FRENCHMAN WHO BUILT UP THE CANNES FILM FESTIVAL INTO THE WORLD'S BIGGEST CINEMATIC BINGE WISHES TODAY THAT IT HADN'T GONE OVER SO WELL.

Secretary-General Robert Favre Le Bret finds that the Festival, now celebrating its tenth birthday, has grown so fast that it's getting hard to handle.

Registered attendance at the 1956 Festival was 3,500, just about double the capacity of Festival Hall, where the two-week moving picture marathon is held.

This meant that lots of people were prevented from seeing films they had come a long way to see.

FROM ALL INDICATIONS, THE TENTH ANNIVERSARY FESTIVAL WHICH OPENED ON MAY 2 DREW STILL MORE VISITORS TO THE RIVIERA RESORT CITY.

These comprised not only screen players, directors and writers, but also a large number of film producers, distributors and exhibitors from all parts of the world.

Thirty-one nations had announced they would take part in the 1957 Festival, but their number increased.

"The business aspect of the international film industry has sharply gained in importance at the Festival in the last few years," Le Bret explained.

"At the beginning, immediately after the war, the accent was on the artistic and cultural benefits provided by the Festival. It was an occasion for mutual emulation on the artistic and technical aspects of making pictures.

"But the business side was neglected. That is no longer so," he said.

LE BRET POINTED OUT THAT THE FESTIVAL HAD NOW BECOME THE FAVOURITE ANNUAL MEETING PLACE OF THE WORLD'S TOP MOVIE MEN TO DISCUSS PROJECTS FOR INTERNATIONAL "CO-PRODUCTION."

This formula, where producers in two or more countries pool their artistic talent, filming facilities and financial assets, is becoming increasingly popular in Europe as a means of overcoming currency control hurdles and other financing difficulties.

The Festival, Le Bret continued, also brings together producers, distributors and exhibitors from different countries facilitating the buying and selling of completed pictures.

He credited the Festival with having given Mexican, Japanese and Spanish productions the prestige they needed to break into the U.S. and Western European markets.

"THE FESTIVAL HAS NOW BECOME A MULTI-MILLION FILM SAMPLE FAIR," HE SAID. "WE ARE HAPPY IT'S SO BUT AT THE SAME TIME, WE WANT TO KEEP ITS REPUTATION AS THE SUPREME CRITERION OF THE ARTISTIC QUALITY OF MOTION PICTURES."

The increasing international attention given the Festival has brought on a horde of organisational problems, According to Le Bret.

It has been the practice for the Festival commission to invite 200 newspaper and magazine reporters and photographers to spend two weeks in Cannes.

The newsmen are among the 625 official guests of the commission.

"Last year," Le Bret said, "we had 800 applications from newsmen alone. We had to turn down 600, well knowing that we were making that many enemies."

ANOTHER PROBLEM, HE SAID, IS THAT OF UNWANTED "CAMP FOLLOWERS."

"There are some movie-struck girls who think they can land a fat contract by doing something spectacular in Cannes during the Festival," he said.

Le Bret cited the case of a British starlet who in 1955 stripped to the waist during a beach outing with a well-known American male star after seeing to it that her gesture would be photographed.

The following year it was a French girl who repeated the performance, also for the benefit of photographers.

"NATURALLY WE CAN'T POLICE THE FESTIVAL TO PREVENT SUCH HARE-BRAINED ANTICS," LE BRET SAID. "BUT WE HAVE SUFFICIENT INFLUENCE TO SEE TO IT THAT THOSE WHO GO IN FOR SUCH GIDDY PUBLICITY STUNTS ARE PUT ON A TRAIN BACK TO WHERE THEY CAME FROM WITHIN A FEW HOURS."

The inimitable Ingrid Bergman — The Magnificent — returned to Hollywood production only to conquer.

AS A 'NATURAL' IN HOLLYWOOD INGRID STOOD OUT LIKE A CAMEO IN A COAL BIN

Bergman Talent Could Not Be Hid Under A Bushel

Here is the second of three articles on Ingrid Bergman, whose princess role in "Anastasia" won her an Academy Award. This article tells how she blossomed into an actress despite family objections.

INGRID BERGMAN BEGAN HER ACTING CAREER AS A WIDE-EYED YEAR-OLD INFANT SEATED ON HER MOTHER'S LAP FACING A NOISY, OLD-FASHIONED CAMERA.

The setting was her parents' home in Stockholm, Sweden, and her father was producer, director and cameraman.

Years later, seated in a Hollywood projection room, Ingrid saw this birthday movie for the first time. It was a strangely moving experience for it gave the world-famed screen star her first clearly remembered view of her mother as a living personality.

Ingrid was just two when her mother died and she went to live with her Aunt Ellen, who managed to give her a completely happy childhood.

★

EACH YEAR, HER FATHER—HE OWNED A CAMERA SHOP—FILMED HIGHLIGHTS OF HER BIRTHDAY CELEBRATION UNTIL FINALLY THE HAZEL-EYED CHILD BECAME OLD ENOUGH TO ACT OUT SKITS AND PLAYS.

Ingrid's play-acting birthday parties ended abruptly at 12 when her father died of a heart attack, and she went to live in the home of an uncle, who set his mind against her becoming an actress.

But talent such as Ingrid's was not to be denied and a few years later she became the star pupil at the Royal Dramatic Theatre School in Stochkholm.

Her favourite actor at the time was Gosta Ekman, a legitimate theatre star who one day introduced her to a young medical student named Peter Lindstrom.

After this meeting things happened fast to Ingrid. She was offered a film contract and it was in her escond movie opposite Ekman in the Swedish version of "Intermezzo," that she attracted the attention of David Selznick who bought the American rights of the screen play and persuaded Bergman to come to Hollywood for the leading role.

Shortly before that (in 1937) she married Lindstrom, whose advice and appreciation of the theatre she had come to cherish.

BUT WHEN SHE FINALLY HEADED FOR HOLLYWOOD TO MAKE "INTERMEZZO," SHE LEFT LINDSTROM BEHIND HER AND ALSO HER SIX-MONTH OLD BABY GIRL, PIA.

From the very begining Bergman was a sensation. She did her own make-up, fixed her own hair and selected her own clothes. As the most "natural" actress in Hollywood she stood out like a cameo in a coal bin.

After "Intermezzo," she returned to Sweden, but just as war was breaking out in Europe, she was called back to the film capital where she was to star in one successful film after another—"Rage in Heaven," "Anna Christie," "Casablanca," "For Whom The Bell Tolls," "Saratoga Trunk," "Gaslight," "Spellbound," "Notorious" and "Arch of Triumph."

IN THE MEANTIME, HER HUSBAND PETER HAD BECOME ESTABLISHED IN AN AMERICAN MEDICAL CAREER AND HER DAUGHTER PIA WAS BECOMING A TYPICAL AMERICAN SCHOOL GIRL.

Life never seemed happier for the beautiful Swedish actress, but there were some who couldn't understand her marriage to Lindstrom.

"He was so cold and detached," a friend remarked recently. "And she was so warm and so human. It was like a tiger lily married to a calculating machine!"

Perhaps life would have gone on for Ingrid in much the same vein, except for a circumstance of fate.

ONE RAINY AFTERNOON IN NEW YORK SHE SAW AN ITALIAN FILM DIRECTED BY ROBERTO ROSELLINI AND WAS PROFOUNDLY IMPRESSED BY HIS ARTISTRY.

Next Week: Ingrid enters the romance of the decade.)

Flashes From Filmdom

UTPAL DUTT, wellknown Shakespearean actor of West Bengal, will play the male lead in the film "Jogajog," based on a novel of the same name by Dr. Rabindranath Tagore.

Anita Banerji, a new comer, will play opposite Utpal Dutt and Santideb Ghose, of Sangeet Bhavan, Santiniketan, will conduct the Tagore songs.

★

THE heroine of Chandra Films' "Solvan Saal," a lass who has scarcely seen sixteen summers, takes it into her head to have her own way in life—and ignoring the advise of the father leaves her native place to visit Bombay—enamoured as she is of its gloss and glitter—and then has to face single-handed the evils that abound aplenty in such places.

The scene of her arrival in Bombay was shot on last month at the Central Station—showing the heroine (played by Wahida Rehman) alighting from the train and getting puzzled.

Producer Chandrakant Desai and director Raj Khosla are both keen in shooting the film as per schedule.

Others in the cast are Dev Anand, Jagdev, Bipin Gupta, Veer Shakhuja and Rammo.

SCREEN comedian T. K. Ramachandran is to make a series of personal stage appearances. He is now touring Chitaldrug, Shimoga and Devanikarai in Mysore.

Before leaving for Mysore, he said: "I am to speak to my fans in the language which is supposed to be my mother-tongue, which I cannot speak."

Ramachandran is now making a dozen Tamil pictures, some of which are: "The Thief of Baghdad," "Sirikkum Silai"; Deivamey Thunai"; "Thangamali Rahasyam"; "Yar Paiyan"; and, "Non Vengum Deivam."

He believes that south Indian fans like stories based on folklore. His film engagements in Madras will keep him occupied for at least two years.

★

ALMOST all the comedians of the Bengali screen will be seen in S. D. Films' "Dui Naukay," which is directed by S. Das Gupta.

The cast includes Bhanu Banerjee, Haridhan Mukherjee, Sital Banerjee, Nabadwip, Halder, Rajlaxmi, Nibhanani, Kalpana and others.

The story of the film has been written by the director, Das Gupta and Hemanta Mukherjee will be responsible for the musical score.

MAHESH KAUL has been assigned the direction of yet one more film by Filmistan Studios. It will be a comedy written by Madhusudan Kalelkar.

The theme of the story has been inspired by a young man's incorrigible habit of telling lies, which ultimately brings him very close to the gallows.

The Studios are on a hunt to present a sprinkling of fresh talent in the film.

Madan Mohan will provide the musical score.

★

FINISHING touches are being given to Jupiter's "Karppukkarasi" (Tamil) which is scheduled for release next month.

The all-star cast includes M. N. Nambiyar, Gemini Ganesan and G. Varalakshmi, and features a classic dance interlude by Sayee and Subbulakshmi.

Jupiter are also making two Tamil pictures, "Thangapadumai" and "Arasilankumari."

Sivaji Ganesan, M. N. Nambiyar, Padmini, Krishnan and Mathuram play in "Thangapadumai."

The other picture is an adaptation of the English film "Scaramouche," It is packed with suspense and drama.

M. G. Ramachandran, M. N. Nambiyar and Padmini are in leading roles.

The fiery Italian beauty Sophia Loren whose arrival in Hollywood caused quite a sensation.

Gala Reception For Sophia Made Hollywood History

SOPHIA LOREN, FROM ITALY, ALL ADVERTISED 36-24-38 OF HER, PLUS PERSONAL SECRETARY, MAID AND HAIRDRESSER, REPORTED PROMPTLY AT THE OFFICE-SALON OF MAKE-UP CHIEF WALLY WESTMORE ON THE PARAMOUNT LOT.

She was actually five minutes ahead of schedule—and that after completing a nonstop ocean flight from Copenhagen only a few hours earlier.

A startled little smile played on her lips, for obviously she had expected no such rousing reception as this.

Westmore's office, just average size, was packed and smoke-filled. As the door opened and Sophia and her entourage were escorted in, flash bulbs from 22 cameras set off an incessant popping.

★

PRODUCERS, DIRECTORS AND PRESS AGENTS GATHERED AROUND. THEY PUMPED HER HAND MUTTERED THEIR NAMES AND OFFERED LITTLE GOODWILL GREETINGS.

All the babbling was drawned out by the shrill cries of eager lensmen: "Turn this way, Sophia," or "Now then, dearie, give us a profile," or "Over toward the window, honey, the light's better."

It was a good 20 minutes before the Bedlam eased to a point where the businesslike Westmore could take her hand and lead her to a corner. He and Fred Fredericks, the Max Factor hair-styling expert, had a professional job to do and were anxious to get at it.

The overcrowded room was stifling by now, but it would have been slightly calamitous had the doors or windows been opened.

Outside a couple dozen studio attaches, all eager for a closeup of the Italian beauty, would have forced their way in.

★

BUT, AMID ALL THE CHATTER AND CONFUSION, SOPHIA SAT GRACIOUSLY, UNCOMPLAININGLY IN THE BIG BARBER-TYPE CHAIR WHILE WESTMORE AND FREDERICKS STUDIOUSLY ATTEMPTED TO GO ABOUT THEIR TASK OF TRYING ON THE WIGS TO BE FASHIONED FOR HER USE IN "DESIRE UNDER THE ELMS."

The pandemonium of picture-snapping, the fleeting introductions and the spot interviewing never ceased during the hair-styling process.

It was an hour or more before an obviously fatigued and bewildered Sophia was released—to ready herself for a long procession of cocktail parties and other functions carded by the three studios for whom she will be making pictures.

The five-foot-nine, 22-year-old actress is apt to have little time to herself even after the party circuit knocks off in another 10 days.

BEFORE SHE CAN START "DESIRE UNDER THE ELMS,"

LONG-DELAYED RETAKES TO BE DONE FOR STANLEY KRAMER ON "THE PRIDE AND THE PASSION," IN WHICH SHE STARRED FOR THE PRODUCER IN EUROPE A FEW MONTHS AGO.

Budgeting precious time, Kramer is combining the business and social ends of his Loren engagement by staging two cocktail-party receptions right on the stage at the California Studios.

Most sumptuous party of all the goodwill expressions was that hosted by Buddy Adler, general manager of 20th Century-Fox Studios.

Preceding a preview of Sophia's movie, "Boy On A Dolphin," which she made in southern Europe last winter, the studio forces put on a champagne supper in her honour at Romanoffs.

Warmth of this united welcome was by now beginning to tell on even such a big, healthy-looking girl as Sophia.

★

LITTLE LINES OF FATIGUE APPEARED UNDER HER EYES—GREEN FLECKED WITH GOLD, SAY THE BLURBS — AND SHE WAS HEARD TO WHISPER PLAINTIVELY: "HOW CAN I GET AWAY FROM SOME OF THIS?"

Unaccustomed as she is to the wiles of Hollywood party-stealers, Sophia ran a bad second to 20th-Fox's ever-present Jayne Mansfield in the Romanoff photographing sweepstakes.

Gloved into an ice-blue satin number with deep cutaway frontage, Jayne was posed with half a dozen other feminine stars to gather around Sophia's table in a welcoming gesture.

But just as the cameras clicked, Jayne bent over—and the 150 onlooking guests howled. A dozen shutters snapped and, if the shots can be published, Sophia may come to understand that in this capital of movieland the battle for close-ups is rough and rugged, with no holds barred.

Old-timers observed that such gala red-carpeting in honour of an incoming European doll has had no parallel in modern Hollywood history. They dig far back in memory to Vilma Banky and even to Pola Negri's day for a comparison.

"IT'S NOTHING LESS THAN A DIRECT INVITATION TO GO HAYWIRE," EXPLODED ONE VETERAN. "ONLY TIME WILL TELL, BUT I DOUBT IF ANYONE COULD STAND UP LONG UNDER SUCH FAWNING FLATTERY WITHOUT DOING A FEW TEMPERAMENTAL TAILSPINS."

THERE'S A MATTER OF

Pedro, the Chimp, will soon be seen in Basant Pictures' "Zimbo" which is being produced and directed by Homi Wadia in Gevacolour. Here Pedro is being put through his spaces by his trainer, Mrs. Newfield.

FILMING OF MARATHA HISTORY ROMANCE APPEARS JINXED

IS THERE A CURSE BEHIND THE FILMING OF MARATHA HISTORY'S FAMOUS ROMANCE BETWEEN BAJIRAO, THE SECOND PESHWA, AND MASTANI, A MUSLIM DANCING GIRL?

An answer to this question is sought to be provided by Chowdhary Brothers, a film distributing concern who, undeterred by the unsuccessful attempts made by some producers to bring this romance to the screen, plan to produce "Bajirao Mastani."

The superstitious belief held among Indian film makers has been strengthened to a certain degree by the failure of some producers, especially of the Marathi section, in carrying to the final stage of completion their respective productions based on this historical romance.

These unsuccessful attempts have been going on for the past 30 years.

AMONG THE MORE RECENT OF SUCH ENDEAVOURS WAS THE ONE BY DATTA DHARMADHIKARI, WHO PERFORMED THE MUHURAT OF THE HINDI AND MARATHI FILM VERSIONS OF THE STORY IN 1953.

The muhurat shots were the only once taken for these two films as the project was later abandoned.

Two years ago a Bombay producer launched "Bajirao Mastani" with Meena Kumari as Mastani and Ajit as Bajirao.

Work had to be stopped after three reels had been shot. Several subsequent attempts to resume the shooting have all been unsuccessful.

CHOWDHARY BROTHERS, WHO HAVE EXPRESSED THEIR DETERMINATION TO CARRY THEIR PROJECT THROUGH TO THE COMPLETION STAGE, HAVE SOUGHT THE COLLABORATION OF BHALJI PENDHARKAR TO DIRECT THE FILM.

A successful director of films on historical subjects, Pendharkar, who is known for his meticulous planning of ancient battle scenes, will also plan such scenes for "Bajirao Mastani."

A handsome Maharashtrian army officer is being tipped for the role of Bajirao, while Mastani will be portrayed by an expert South Indian dancer.

Shankar and Jaikishan are likely to compose the music of the film.

Makes A Name For Himself

A YOUNG stage and television character-actor has joined the small, select ranks of players who use two initials instead of first names for screen credits.

He is H. M. Wynant, born Chiam Winant in Detroit 38 years ago.

Coming here nine months ago from a Broadway and New York television career in which he was credited as Hiam Winant, the actor had his name changed by a Hollywood agent to H. M. Wynant and as such is doing nicely in both movies and TV.

He is now working in his second feature, Randolph Scott's "Decision At Sundown," for Columbia.

Anita Ekberg, the ravishing Swedish beauty, will be making another appearance on one of Bombay's screens in Paramount's "Hollywood or Bust," the new Martin-Lewis starrer.

Trend Towards Tongue-Twisting Titles

TAKING heed that even Marilyn Monroe, who campaigned so vigorously to star in it, could never manage to speak the name properly, MGM plans an interesting "pronunciation" drive in connection with its production and exhibition of "The Brothers Karamazov."

The trend in moviemaking nowadays is to hang right onto original play and book titles no matter how many fan tongues are twisted or jaws broken.

THE PATTERN WAS SET, NO DOUBT, SEVERAL YEARS AGO WHEN DARRYL ZANUCK PRODUCED AND REFUSED TO CHANGE "THE SNOWS OF KILIMANJARO."

Others that have stuck fast, and will probably land on theatre marquees, are Marlon Brando's "Sayonara," William Holden's "Bridge Of The River Kwai," and Jeff Chandler's "Drango," which even the actors referred to as "Durango."

Pronunciation campaigns, by the way, invariably start out with good, money-making intentions, then are permitted to fade away.

Along these lines, 20th-Fox gave up an organised effort to get the American public to say it "Ana-Sta-Sia," with emphasis on the second syllable.

Nobody paid the slightest attention and, anyway, the studio became so delighted over the cash returns rolling in that the whole business was forgotten.

EXHIBITORS, HEARTILY BACKED BY THE AD-COPY MEN, SIGH FOR THE GOOD OLD DAYS WHEN SHORT, ONE-SYLLABLE, EASILY MOUTHED FILM TITLES WERE A TOP PRIORITY — SUCH AS "PINKY," "SAND," "LAURA," "SHOCK," "SUEZ," "THEM," AND "IT."

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ENDS AND MEANS

THE path of Panchshila adumbrated by India is gathering momentum, slowly but surely and from Bandung, it has now reached Belgrade, acting as a wholesome curb on aid-hawkers and pact-mongers.

Evidence of its peaceful penetration is furnished by the statement of Tito, abjuring violence and exalting humanitarianism as the hallmark of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

But one could hardly take the May Day atom bomb of Mr. C. Achutha Menon, Kerala's Red voice, that the Communist party never believed in violence as an ideology.

★

THE blood-soaked chapter of Telengana, Andhra and Cannanore is still fresh in people's mind and the pacific professions of Communist administrators will not be taken seriously, in the face of a prominent Red leader's threat of resort to violence, if the Centre does not behave properly towards the Red raj in Travancore.

Despite doubting Thomases, the fact cannot be gainsaid that the Communists have come to power in Travancore through the ballot-box and democratic Ends will have to be implemented by democratic Means.

With a narrow majority, the Reds in Travancore are in power on probation and the electorate will not brook any Trojan horse tactics of using the democratic apparatus to subvert democracy.

★

EXPOUNDING the three principles popularised by the French Revolution, a cynic remarked "liberty means I can do as I like, equality means you are no better than I am, fraternity means what is yours is mine if I want it."

It is the fear of such a caricature of democracy that has made Vinoba Bhave and Jai Prakash Narain propagate the idea of a classless and partyless democracy.

But one doubts whether there is a better way of achieving the Sarvodaya state except through the ballot-box.

★

IT is too late in the day to question the wisdom of the electoral method or decry the party system on grounds of careerism, power politics and jobocracy, as adult franchise is the ultimate deterrent to such excesses.

Travancore has been the crucible for novel experiments in democracy, the P.S.P., a minority party, at one time carrying on the Government, and majority groups like the Congress and Communist parties, playing the roles of the best-man or undertaker.

While the Red victory has been played up as a big blow to Indian democracy, Nehru's Government can take pride in the fact that the wild men of the Communist Party have been tamed and brought to ballot-box methods and that India is a real democracy, accepting the verdict of the people without questioning the wisdom of their choice.

RAVI VARMA GAVE PURANA IN PICTURES TO COMMON MAN

TWENTY-four miles from the town of Kottayam in modern Kerala State, lies the village of Kilimannur.

Only a few houses and a fast-growing bazar mark this place, so well known in the realm of Indian Painting, for Raja Ravi Varma, the Michaelangelo of modern India was born in this village in 1848.

The bridegrooms for the princesses of the ruling family of Travancore State were always taken from the Kilimannur Koil Thampuran family and thus Ravi Varma's ancestors were closely related to the Travancore royal family for over two centuries.

There were quite a number of artists and poets in this aristocratic family, and of them Ravi Varma, his uncle Raja Raja Varma, and his mother Uma Ambabai are well-known.

Ravi Varma was the eldest of a family of three sons and one daughter.

Problem Child

Even from his childhood, he evinced great desire to draw, and on the very first day he was admitted to the school at the age of five, he won the displeasure of his tutors, by persisting to concentrate on drawing rather than on the more prosaic alphabets.

As days passed on, the boy became a problem to the family.

But thanks to Ravi Varma's uncle Raja Raja Varma, who himself was an 'addict' to fine arts, he got a sympathetic patron. In him the young Ravi Varma found a god-father and Raja Raja Varma taught him whatever he knew about painting.

HE HIMSELF HAD STUDIED UNDER ALAGIRI NAIDU, A PORTRAIT PAINTER OF THE TANJORE SCHOOL OF PAINTING, AND AS SUCH RAVI VARMA WAS FORTUNATE TO GET INITIATION IN ART THROUGH AN INDIAN MODE OF PAINTING.

In those days, Trivandrum as the capital of Travancore State, was the Mecca of artists and Raja Raja Varma used to make frequent visits to the city.

Court Life

On one such visit, he took his young nephew, then a lad of fourteen years, with him and being a close relative of the royal family of Travancore, presented him to the Maharajah.

In the course of talks, he mentioned that his nephew was an amateur artist and showed to the Maharajah some of the boy's 'efforts'.

The ruler of Travancore was very much pleased to see the boy drawing so well and promised him all encouragement.

There were then a number of well-known Indian artists in court employ, and it was decided that Ravi Varma should stay in Trivandrum to profit by the 'aesthetic atmosphere'.

The next few years were a period of great strain for Ravi Varma, for he found that being a close relative of the ruler provided no key for breaking down the hostility of the court painters.

Often the Maharajah had to intercede in favour of his protege and the artists grudgingly allowed Ravi Varma to learn from them.

By
K.R.N. Swamy

Comment is frequently made about this period, when it is said that Ravi Varma was engaged in a bitter feud with Ramaswami Naidu, the leading portrait painter at the court.

In 1866, Ravi Varma married the Maharaja's youngest sister and became an influential member of the court.

In 1868 an English painter by name Theodore Jenson was invited by the Maharajah to paint some pictures for him.

New Medium

Naturally the 'artist in the family' went to see the "foreigner" painting, and what he saw at Jenson's studio was a revelation to him.

The flattering realism of oil painting and the glitter of the new medium made a great impression on him.

Eager to exploit the new medium, Ravi Varma asked Theodore Jenson to teach him the technique of oil painting.

But Jenson was not disposed to spend his valuable time in teaching, when he could mint money by painting for the Maharajah.

In fact, he told Ravi Varma curtly that he was not at all welcomed in his studio.

But the Maharajah of Travancore again intervened and Jenson reluctantly agreed to permit Ravi Varma to watch him painting.

After Theodore Jenson left Trivandrum, Ravi Varma embarked on a long course of experimentation.

Being the Maharajah's kinsman, he was the friend of the British Resident in Trivandrum, and when in 1873 the Resident heard that a Fine Arts Exhibition was being held at Madras he persuaded Ravi Varma to send one of his pictures to the exhibition.

Ravi Varma sent the picture 'A Nayar Lady at her toilette' and this won for him the first prize, the Governor's Gold Medal.

THE GOVERNOR OF MADRAS FOUND THE PICTURE TO BE SO BEAUTIFUL THAT HE INVITED RAVI VARMA TO THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE IN MADRAS AND CONGRATULATED HIM ON HIS SUCCESS.

Thus encouraged, Ravi Varma sent the same picture to a Fine Arts Exhibition in Vienna, and there too, the painting won high praise.

Meanwhile Ravi Varma painted its companion picture 'A Tamil beauty at her toilette' and both the pictures were presented by the Maharajah of Travancore, to the Prince of Wales when he visited Trivandrum in 1875

Kalidasa's theme of Shakuntala writing a love letter to Dushyanta, the most acclaimed of Ravi Varma's paintings.

Mythologicals

Now nearly 80 years after the event, it is not possible for us to recapture the elation, the success of Ravi Varma created in the art world of India.

With his success thus assured, Ravi Varma turned his attention to Indian mythological and classical lore for his subjects.

The very first subject he painted from India's great epics was 'Sakuntala's love letter to Dushyanta' in 1878.

By now Ravi Varma's paintings were assured of top honours and the Duke of Buckingham purchased the painting.

The next year he was requested to paint a life-size portrait of the Duke, for the Government House in Madras.

Earlier the Duke had commissioned one English portrait-painter for the task, but despite the 18 sittings he had given, the picture was not to his liking.

But Ravi Varma required only one sitting for his painting and the Governor was very much pleased to find that the Indian artist had made a success of the task.

Later at the suggestion of the Maharajah of Travancore, Ravi Varma painted a scene from Ramayana, the episode of Sita's ordeal of banishment by Rama, a picture so beautiful that Sir James Ferguson, the then Governor of Bombay wanted a copy of it.

The same picture led Ravi Varma being invited to Baroda by the Maharajah Sayaji Rao Gaekwar and there he stayed for four months, doing the portraits of the members of the Royal family.

In 1888, his mother Uma Ambabai passed away and Ravi Varma was so much affected by the bereavement that for one year he did not touch the easel.

In 1890 he painted more pictures for the Maharajah of Baroda.

These 14 pictures which took two years for him to complete, represented popular scenes from the Ramayana and Mahabharata.

Big Demand

In these he was assisted by his distinguished brother Mr. Raja Raja Varma and his talented sister.

Later an invitation from the Maharajah of Mysore made him go to that State and the ruler was so much satisfied with the nine pictures painted by Ravi Varma for the new palace, that he loaded the artist with costly presents, including two richly caparisoned elephants.

Soon Ravi Varma found that the demand for his paintings far out-stripped his capacity to create large works of art and Sir [illegible] Madhava Rao, who was then in Baroda as the Dewan, wrote to him about the matter.

"There are so many of my friends," the Dewan wrote, "who are desirous of possessing your works, that it would be hardly possible for you with only a pair of hands to meet such a large demand. Send therefore a few of your select works to Europe and have them oleographed. You will thereby not only extend your reputation, but will be doing a real service to your country."

This advice spurred Ravi Varma to make a commercial success of his paintings and he established an oleographic Printing Press in Bombay under European supervision.

If one were to take a census of the oleograph reproductions of

Raja Ravi Varma

his 'Puranic' paintings it would be found that practically every Hindu home has at least one copy in the family altar. And legends grew around him, that what he reproduced in his paintings were beatific visions accorded to him by 'Gods and Goddesses.'

Art Gallery

Ravi Varma's pictures are widely [illegible] scenes from Puranic lore.

He worked constantly and turned out a great number. The family home at Kilimannur has many of his works; 29 of them are on view in Sree Chitralayam Art Gallery in Trivandrum; 14 of them are in the Laxmi Vilas Palace at Baroda, nine paintings are at the Palace in Moscow; five are displayed in the School of Arts in Trivandrum and four pictures are kept in the Sir Salar Jung Museum at Hyderabad.

Besides these, palaces of many Indian Princes contain a great number of his original works.

Of all his creations the picture 'Sakuntala writing a love letter to Dushyanta' and 'Poverty, are adjudged the best.

HONEST. SWEAT

An ounce of honest sweat is worth more than a pound of hot air.

I DON'T know if Confucius said that. He might have. If he didn't, he should have. For, my personal opinion of that man is that he knew a thing or two. An ounce of honest sweat is worth more than a pound of hot air. Results are not everything. It is the effort which counts. It ought to:

What is the provocation for this pearl-dropping? Read what I saw in a Calcutta daily this morning. It is an U.P.I. report.

"Shillong, April 26. Ministers in new Assam Cabinet are receiving daily a large number of congratulatory messages.

"'*Hearty congratulations on your success in the examination*' is the text of a message received by some new entrants in the Cabinet, sent by a Municipal Board of Assam. '*Congratulations on new arrival*' says another message."

You know, I myself received the second of these messages once about seven years ago, worded with a slight difference: "Congratulations on arrival of son." But no "son" had arrived at this house for ten years before the receipt of the telegram. The mystery was cleared next morning after the arrival,—not of a "son" but of the sender of the telegram.

★

He explained that the telegram was not meant to be taken literally. It was one of the "greeting telegrams" which the P. & T. purveyed at concessional rates. He had sent a letter to me three days earlier advising me to read that telegram as "arriving tomorrow meet station." That letter did not come in time. It reached me two weeks after my friend had left.

My friend proved to me with pencil and paper that the total of the telegram,—that is, *his* telegram,—and letter charges was less than half of what he would have had to pay if he used the ordinary telegraphic text. And I remembered, this man had carried away the "Good Conduct Medal" at school for two years running. And what a fall was there, my countrymen, as you will surely agree!

I said as much to this friend of my youth. I called it sheer skulduggery, and if he didn't understand what "skulduggery" was, he knew what cheating meant. Well, I called it nothing more nor less than plain cheating.

His *riposte* to that was that I was too finical,—too prudish to live in this century. He said that in the best circles in Europe and America, it was a regular custom to maintain codes of that kind between friends. Pressed for an instance, he mentioned the following case.

"*Bruises hurt erased afford erected analysis hurt too infectious dead.*" That was the text of a message which one man in Glasgow received from a friend at Aberdeen. *My* friend asked me to construe it. I couldn't, for it made no sense. "And yet, the man at Glasgow found no difficulty in understanding what his friend meant," said my friend with a snort. But what *was* the meaning?

"Bruce is hurt. He raced a Ford. He wrecked it, and Alice is hurt, too. In fact, she is dead." Read the words in the telegram slowly, syllable by syllable, and everything will be clear as mud. Count the number, too. Just ten. The more elaborate method would have needed twenty.

But the Assam telegrams did not fall in the same category, —they were no bogus messages to save money. Obviously and transparently, they *were* messages registering real good cheer and gladness at the success of the recipients. The question is, why did they use those queer forms to say their pieces? I will tell you.

PATTER
By Asude

★

Have you got a Telephone Directory? If you have, turn to the introductory section and stop when you come to the page headed "List of Set Phrases for Greeting Telegrams." You will find twenty-five such phrases, beginning with No. 1 "Heartiest Diwali Greetings" to No. 25. "Convey our blessings to the newly married couple." I would suggest,—if you wish to follow the rest of it,—to have that list before you.

In between, there are 23 different phrases covering all possible causes for conveying congratulations,—with one exception, and a most important one. Would you be surprised, ladies, gentlemen, and children, to learn that *this comprehensive list has absolutely no set phrase to register joy at on a friend's nomination as a cabinet minister?*

Note this. It does have a phrase saying "Hearty congratulations on success in Election." (No. 12). But not a word *in re* Cabinet Ministry.

Perhaps you have got the imagination to visualise the *mise en scene*. Perhaps, again, you haven't, and I have to do it for you. The Municipal Board had dispersed after the meeting resolving that "greeting messages be sent to the newly nominated Cabinet Ministers" without caring to note that there was no such "greeting message."

★

Try to imagine the aftermath. The commotion in the clerks' room. What were the poor devils to do? On the one hand, there was no set phrase for the job. On the other hand, if they used the ordinary text for the message, who would pay? Naturally, they sought to find such phrases in the list as would come nearest to the mark.

They did find two, and opinion was immediately divided in the tent as to the comparative merits of the two phrases to suit the situation. One school was of the view that the success was no less significant than success at an University examination, so let No. 10 be chosen: "Hearty congratulations on your success in the examination."

The other side held that success at an examination was a pale, poor thing to compete with the pangs of the nomination: it was comparable only with childbirth. They, therefore, plumped solidly and strongly for No. 6: "Best congratulations on new arrival."

★

That is what I call "honest sweat." Perhaps you are a stickler for the *mot juste*; perhaps, you think that there might be other ways to get out of the dilemma. I do not care. I see the terrible predicament into which the Municipal Board had thrown the unfortunate clerks by their slap-dash air. That is what I call "hot air." And I see the perspiration pouring down the cheeks of the victims. And I give full marks for the brave effort put up to square the circle.

A compromise was effected, and half the cabinet ministers got congratulations for success at examination and the other half for "new arrivals." Could *you* have done better?

This is not the only instance of incredible ingenuity shown by honest men in modest *milieus*. I remember, years ago, a goat being lugged into little Bhagalpur Cutchery station for being booked. The booking form required the gender of the animal to be specified. Horse for horse, mare for mare, bull for bull bitch for bitch.

★

The goat was of the species female, but the booking clerk did not know the feminine of "goat." At first, he refused to book the goat on that ground. Being pressed, he put down "goatess."

Unfortunately, the station master was overlooking the entry from behind, and when he saw the "goatess" in the register, he started making a series of not-so-complimentary remarks. 'Did the fool never read English grammar? 'Goatess'! What next?" bewailed the Station Master.

The poor booking clerk surrendered without even a show of a fight. And then he pegged for the right word,—the *mot juste*. The Station Master was a kind soul. He gave it.

"What else can it be, you fool, except MRS GOAT?" He roared, and as "MRS. GOAT" was the animal despatched on its way.

Saga Of Sinhasta At Ujjain

CHRONICLE CORRESPONDENT

AVANTIKA, THE MYTHOLOGICAL TOWN OF GLORY AND CULTURAL HERITAGE WHICH IS BETTER KNOWN AS UJJAINI — THE SEAT OF CAPITAL OF LEGENDRY KING VIKRAMADITTYA WITH HIS FAMOUS NINE JEWELS OF HINDU LITERATURE—IS AGAIN HUMMING WITH RELIGIOUS AND CULTURAL ACTIVITIES WITH THE ADVENT OF SINHASTA.

It is vibrating with tunes of hymns, 'mantras,' and variegated forms of rituals by sadhus, sanyasis and pilgrims who have thronged here from all parts in lakhs.

The call and lure of Sinhasta are sacred and appealing to rural populace and Ujjain is a minature India today.

As many as fifty thousand sages and saints of different religious sects have assembled at the town, and according to conservative estimates, not less than five lakh of people have been encamping in and around the city of Ujjain.

PURANIC FAME

Ujjain is being re-discovered after an interval of twelve years with the occurrence of Sinhasta 'mela.'

In religious and mythological stories and puranas, it has been ranked high in the pedestal of the most hoary and famous seats of Hindu pilgrimage.

It shares the proud glory of an imperishable town along with Varanasi and Mathura.

It traces back its history to the remotest times. There have been references in Rigveda, Shiv Puran, Agni Purana and Brahma Purana. The Skanda Purana has given a full chapter on Avantika.

It is also stated that Lord Krishna, the great preacher of Gita had his early education here with his elder brother Balram in the Ashram of Sandipan 'Rishi.'

HOLY DIP

In the mythological war between the 'Devatas' and 'Danavas' (gods and demons) for nectar some drops are reported to have fallen into river Shipra. A holy dip in Shipra has become sacred for Hindus.

The mythological story as it runs, is attributed to the churning of the sea by gods and demons and obtaining 14 jewels—Amrit or nector being one of them.

Jayanta, the son of Indra, at the instance of gods snatched the nectar-pitcher and made good his escape from demons.

This resulted in a terrible war between the gods and demons, and the pitcher during the struggle fell at four places—Ujjain, Prayaga, Hardwar and Nasik.

ZODIACAL SIGNS

When the gods appeared to be losing the battle — the moon shielded the pitcher from being smashed, Guru from stealth by 'danvas,' while Ravi—the sun—fought the demons to keep them away from the nectar-pitcher.

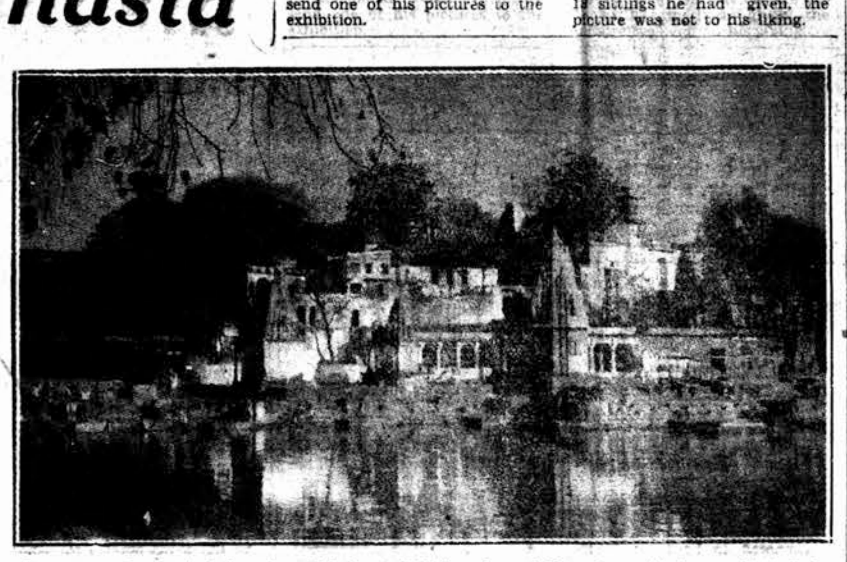
It is also said that whenever the moon, the sun and Jupiter who escorted the pitcher during the battle, have their configuration in the same zodiacal signs, which they occupied at the time of protecting the nectar-pitcher, the 'Kumbha Parva' is held in that very year and at those very places where the nectar fell.

Such planetary conglomeration occurs once in twelve years and the 'Sinhasta Mahaparva' which is being celebrated this year is according to these calculations.

During the period of one month which is the duration of 'Kumbha mela' at Ujjain sadhus and pilgrims in lakhs had their holy dip in river Shipra.

The last important date now falls on May 13 (full moon day) being the date of lunar eclipse.

It is expected from the present influx of sadhus and pilgrims that a million will have had their sacred bath at Ujjain by that day.


A panoramic view of the river Shipra at Ujjain where lakhs of people have their holy dip during Sinhasta festival.

NEW AT THE JOB

CHRONICLE CORRESPONDENT
WASHINGTON.

AS assistant White House Press Secretary, Murray Snyder rarely if ever had to go through the most trying experience for an administrative officer: appearance before a Congressional Committee.

Then he was named Assistant Secretary of Defence. He was called before a House Committee looking into Government information policies.

It seemed to Snyder that the Congressmen were implying in their questions that he had clamped down news restrictions more tightly at the Pentagon since he had moved in.

Not so, said Snyder.

Cracked Representative Dante B. Fascell: "You remind me of my wife. She's always jumping to conclusions without getting at the facts."

Shot back Snyder: "If your wife is like my wife, she is right 90 per cent of the time."

Fascell, a husband who values peace at home, agreed with the witness.

A BOTTLE OF SCOTCH SAVED HIS LIFE WHEN TITANIC SANK

NEW YORK.

JUST 45 YEARS AGO, ON APRIL 14, 1912, THE DOL. 7,500,000 LINER TITANIC STRUCK AN ICEBERG OFF NEWFOUNDLAND ON HER MAIDEN VOYAGE AND SANK —CAUSING THE DEATHS OF 1,517 OF ITS 2,207 PASSENGERS AND CREW.

Alive today and able to tell a remarkable eye-witness story of the disaster is Walter Beyford, a spry, 87-year-ald Scotsman who on that ill-fated night was the chief baker on the Titanic.

Until recently he was employed in the men's lounge of a New York restaurant.

Bedford, who was not a drinking man, revealed that he owes his life to a bottle of Scotch whisky.

Life-Saver

Just before he plunged into the icy waters, he spotted the bottle lying near a chair on deck.

He hastily stuck it into the life belt he had donned before going over the side.

In the water he took swigs out of it off and on for five hours—until he was picked up in a state of exhaustion.

"That bottle saved my life," Bedford told the writer.

"Many other men and women floating about in the water couldn't stand the ordeal and died from exposure and other causes.

"I took 20 or 30 drinks from the bottle during those long five hours. I was 42 years old at the time. It was more liquor than I ever drank before or since."

A strange thing about Bedford is that when you shake hands with him you find that his hands are cold—perpetually cold.

"My hands have been cold ever since that night in the seas," he says.

The voyage of the Titanic began at Southampton on Wednesday, April 10, 1912, which—by a coincidence — was Bedford's birthday

On board were many distinguished passengers.

They included John Jacob Astor and his bride; Benjamin Guggenheim, the mining tycoon; Isidor Straus, the merchant prince; George D. Widener Philadelphia traction magnate; John B. Thayer, vice-president of the Pennsylvania Railroad; Charles Melville Hayes; president of the Grand Trunk, and Major Archibald Butt, President Taft's military aide.

All of them—with the exception of Mrs. Astor—lost their lives.

Impending

Everything was peaceful and serene the first five days of the ill-fated voyage..

By

James L. Kilgallen

The area was fairly [illegible] there but the Titanic easily rode through them.

BEDFORD SAID THAT ON SUNDAY, APRIL 14, PASSENGERS STROLLING THE PROMENADE DECK SAW SMALL PATCHES OF DRIFTING ICE BUT NOBODY SENSED THAT DISASTER WAS IMPENDING.

The temperature dropped all day Sunday.

"That Sunday night I went to work in the bakery," Bedford related. "It was a clear cold night, with the temperature about 28 degrees above zero.

"Suddenly—about 20 minutes before midnight the ship gave a jolt, a kind of a shiver as if she had hit something. Down came rolls and bread all over the bakery.

"I told my fellow workers I'd go up and see what happened. Not many passengers were on deck when I got there. I ran into several deck hands. One of them said: 'We must have hit an iceberg.'

"I went below and told my men they'd better quit working until we found out what happened."

Disaster

Bedford went up on deck again, leaving his men smoking and talking among themselves.

"I got talking to two second class passengers—a man and a woman," Bedford recalled.

"The lady said that when the ship hit something she got drenched with ice. They both said they saw an iceberg sliding by the ship.

"Later, Chief Officer Murdock told me: 'We hit an iceberg and the port side of the ship is damaged.'"

Nobody, however, seemed unduly alarmed, according to Bedford.

The passengers had been conditioned to the belief the ship was unsinkable.

The Commander of the Titanic, Capt. E. J. Smith, who was on the bridge, meanwhile ordered all passengers to the lifeboats.

But officers experienced difficulties in herding reluctant passengers to the boat deck.

Some passengers remained in their state-rooms.

Others continued playing cards or finished off a drink.

BEDFORD SAID HE NOTICED THAT A GAP OF ABOUT 300 FEET HAD BEEN TORN FROM THE SHIP, NEAR THE NOSE ON THE PORT SIDE, AND THAT THE TITANIC'S BOW HAD DIPPED FAR DOWN INTO THE SEA.

"The water poured in, flooded the mail room, swept over the top of the water-tight compartments," said Bedford. "The ship listed daily to port.

"The general alarm didn't come until 1-15 a.m.

"All of us, passengers and crew, put on life belts. We crew members tried as best we could to pacify passengers. It was hard to stand on the slippery decks.

Captain's Call

"The ship was listing so much it was hard to get near the lifeboats on the starboard side because they were hanging high in the air.

"Capt. Smith came along and said: 'Well, boys, you've done all you can. All I can say is save yourselves.'

The Captain went back to the bridge and that was the last I saw of him."

Bedford's lifeboat was No. 14. He couldn't get near it.

"So I jumped over the side from the deck," said Bedford. "Seven of us in the crew went over the same time.

"I happened to spot a bottle of Scotch lying beside a chair on the deck. One drink had been taken out of it. I poked it into my life belt.

"But that water was very cold when I hit it! I bobbed and floated around in it. I took a drink out of the bottle. After a while I took another nip. No lifeboat came near me. I was never a drinking man but that liquor kept me going. I had my fill of it that night.

"I could see other persons floating about. Six or seven of the Titanic's lifeboats were moving alone, loaded with passengers, and awaiting rescue."

Rescue

Meanwhile other ships, which had heard the Titanic's distress calls for help, converged on the area.

One of them was the liner Carpathia, which had been steaming eastward toward Europe. She turned around and came to the rescue.

"As the Carpathia neared me, I used my feet to propel myself toward her," Bedford continued.

"THEY THREW OUT A LINE. I CAUGHT IT, PULLED MYSELF IN, AND CLIMBED UP THE JACOB'S LADDER TO THE DECK. I LOST THE BOTTLE OF SCOTCH GOING UP THE LADDER. WELL, ANYWAY, IT SAVED MY LIFE.

"Aboard the Carpathia, a doctor looked me over and said 'you're lucky you're alive."

Bedford and other Titanic passengers were taken to New York on the Carpathia.

Suffering from exposure and submersion, he was treated in St. Vincent Hospital for ten days and then released.

The experience did not deter Bedford from making other sea voyages.

He went back to England on the Mauritania and for 22 years he was a crew member on a number of other ships.

Bedford said it was a blessing that he had a hardy constitution.

Born in Glasgow, Scotland April 10, 1870, he had been a soldier in the Boer War.

He wore kilts then as a corporal with the Argyle and Sutherland, Highlanders.

Now that he's 87, he's still active and doing the best he can.

His perpetually cold hands are a constant reminder of the Titanic disaster.

STATE AIDS HANDICRAFTS

THE First Five-Year Plan gave the planned development of handicrafts a certain shape and sense of direction.

A Handicrafts Board was constituted to organise programmes for production and development of handicrafts.

During the Second Five-Year Plan schemes to improve designs and to organise regional designing centres are to be undertaken.

In addition, art schools are to be assisted in setting up design development sections, and scholarships are to be given to working artisans for training in improved craft designing.

For the development of traditional and new crafts assistance is given to States on the advice of the Handicrafts Board.

Training or training-cum-production centres are being set up in the States for various crafts such as art metal work, toys, palmyra fibre, stone and marble carving, lacquer work, lace and embroidery, bamboo articles, carpets, fancy leather goods and glazed ceramic-ware.

For improvement of marketing arrangements within the country, new emporia and sales depots as well as crafts museums are to be set up at a number of centres.

Photograph No. 1 shows little school children looking at a picture pattern of Radha-Krishna legend woven on a handloom textile.

Photograph No. 2 shows a number of Assam hill girls learning silk yarn weaving on improved machines in a training centre at Jorhat.

Photograph No. 3 shows Bangalore women painting flowers on porcelain ware at the Government Porcelain Factory, Bangalore.

Photograph No. 4 shows women spinners at work on the four-spindle spinning wheel designed by Ekambarnath of Tinnevelli in Madras.

Buddha's 'Right Way' Of Life Can Help Humanity Today

INSPURED with the message of Lord Buddha thousands of pilgrims from various parts of the world, particularly of Asian countries, flocked at the Buddhist *viharas* and temples in India in order to pay their respectful tributes to the Lord Buddha on the occasion of his twenty-fifth centenary celebrations held on and from the last Vaisakhi purnima.

On this sacred day many people had the privilege to visit the holy shrines and monuments of the different sanctified spots of the Buddhists and offer their homage to the Enlightened One along with hundreds of devotees with their solemn prayers and reverential chantings of 'I go to the Buddha as my refuge. I go to the Sangha as my refuge. I go to the Dhamma as my refuge.'

Although the teachings of Buddha had not taken deep root in India, they have influenced the lives of Hindus through centuries.

His great sacrifice and renunciation and his unsullied purity of character left an indelible impress upon the minds of the Hindus and thus Hinduism owes an eternal debt to this great teacher.

IN SEARCH

Hindus believe in the incarnations of God and as such they regard Buddha as one of the Avataras.

The poet Jayadeva has rightly described him in his 'Deshavatarsstotra' as one of the ten incarnations — 'Keshaya Dhrita Buddha-sharira Jaya Jagadisha Hare.'

Sri Ramakrishna also said in his Gospel: "Buddha is one of the ten incarnations of God. Why atheist? He was not an atheist. He simply could not express his inner experiences in words.

"Do you know what 'Buddha' means? It is to become one with Bodha, Pure Intelligence, by meditating on That which is of the nature of pure intelligence; it is to become Pure Intelligence itself."

Swami Vivekananda with all the warmth of his heart said in one of his lectures on 'The Sage of India,' that we worshipped him as God-incarnate,' the greatest, the boldest preacher of morality that the world ever saw, the greatest Karma Yogi; as a disciple of himself, as it were, the same Krishna come to show how to make his theories practical.

Though born in a Royal family and brought up in the midst of unimaginable luxury and pleasures Gautama Buddha was not at all tempted by these worldly enjoyments.

From his very childhood he was moved much by the sorrows of the world.

How to find out the cause of misery of suffering humanity and how to get rid of it, was his constant thought.

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BY SWAMY BUDDHANAND

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So he renounced the world in search of truth and at last came to Bodhgaya, where under the Sacred Tree he went through a series of spiritual disciplines and much austerity and hardship for a long time.

His long years of contemplation and spiritual Sadhana bestowed on him the Enlightenment and he became the Tathagata.

Shortly after this event, the Buddha with all the passion of his soul announced to his fellow-mendicants: 'Give ear, O Mendicants: The Deathless (Amrita—the secret of eternal life) has been found by me.'

The message of the Tathagata is that Tanha or craving is the real cause of sorrows and there is a cessation of miseries too.

IF ANYBODY CAN CONTROL THE PASSIONS (KASHAYA) HE CAN GET HIMSELF FREED FROM ALL BONDAGES AND HIS SORROWS WILL AUTOMATICALLY DISAPPEAR. MISERY COMES OUT OF IGNORANCE (AVIDYA). NO SOONER IGNORANSE IS DISPELLED THAN NIRVANA WILL BE ATTAINED.

To achieve the highest ideal of this Eternal Bliss he propounded the noble Eightfold Path or the rules of conduct i.e. Right understanding, right thoughts, right speech, right actions, right livelihood, right effort, right-mindfulness and right concentration.

PANCH SHILA

Besides these, he preached the other ten precepts, of which the first five are called Pancha Shila — to abstain from killing, stealling, committing adultery, telling lies and slandering.

These he taught to the world by his personal example.

We shall be highly benefited in our day-to-day life if we endeavour to lead a life of 'right ness' and to inculcate among our fellowmen the principles of right living, inviting their attention to the need of ethical, spiritual ideals for which he worked hard in his compassion, love and sacrifice.

Buddha was the embodiment of mercy and compassion.

He had infinite love for all and had the milk of human kindness in profusion.

Thus he excelled infinitely over all others and was regarded by the multitude as a veritable manifestation of God.

Regarding his mercy, Rabindra Nath Tagore very feelingly writes: "Buddha's mercy pours out in its self-abundance like showers of rain from dense clouds filled heavily with life-giving waters. It exhibits a picture of completeness. It is a treasure."

THE PATH

His life and message spread far and wide in the world and the profound thinkers of today are engaged in seeing deepper into the significance of his life.

Sensational Trials — 1

Love Tangle Leads To Double Murder

ON the night of November 17, 1912, the house of Lt. Clark, an Anglo-Indian of the Indian Medical Service, Agra, was broken into by thieves. The thieves smashed Mrs. Clark's head and left everything else untouched.

At the time, Lt. Clark was away to the railway station to meet a friend who was on his way to Bombay from Delhi.

Lt. Clark returned home and saw his wife dead in a pool of blood.

He promptly reported it to the police.

Investigations started in right earnest.

The police appeared to be not very well disposed towards Clark himself.

They started putting inconvenient questions about many things he did not very much like.

They had no clues to start with.

It was not a case of robbery —nothing had disappeared from the premises.

So there was something more than a murder! It was only a question of spotting the wolf.

Except two facts nothing was unusual in this case.

They were:

The alert dog of Lt. Clark did not bark on the fatal night.

Clark told the police he went to the station to meet a friend travelling from Delhi to Bombay But Agra was not on this route.

Thirdly—this was only a rumour—Clark had intimacy with one Agatha Fullam, whose husband had died recently.

Working on those clues the police arrested Clark the next day.

Even Mrs. Fullam's house was searched.

Nothing incriminating found .....till the inspector accidentally placed his hand over her bed.

Poignant Tale

Beneath the bed lay a despatch box — of Clark. The police opened it-lo! there neatly packed, were letters—four hundred of them— one by one unfolding, step by step, the tragic story of two innocent people who had to pay with their lives.

But for the letters—which by the way, left the police with very little to do—the story would never have seen the light of day, and we would have missed what later on proved to be one of the most sensational trials of the times.

This unique tale of criminal passion, base intrigue and diabolical murder, attracted the attention of the entire country at the time, held the people spellbound till the end.

The curtain of this creepy drama rises on the hero, Lt. Clark, as doctor, visiting Mrs. Fullam during her confinement in 1910.

As usual this acquaintance developed into strong feeling of attachment, till Mrs. Fullam fell hopelessly in love with him.

Clark was in the Indian Medical Service.

He had as wife, a loving and pious lady, passionately attached to her home and children.

There, on the other side, was Mr. Edward Fullam, aged 44, Deputy Examiner of Military Accounts.

He married Agatha Fullam, an English lady with great literary taste and a desire to parade her charms in society.

The two families had come to Meerut a year before.

Clark had now been called upon to attend on Agatha during the time of her confinement.

So much for the 'flash-back.'

Now, days — weeks..months ..and months went by..and the illicit love raged day by day.

Fullam was transferred to

By

K. P. Rao

Delhi. But distance only lent more charm to the Fullam-Clark romance. For during this period came, one per day, a series of love-letters of great literary taste, almost unparalleled in the history of criminal passion ever unfolded in a court of justice.

She wrote almost daily except on Saturdays and Sundays, and Clark responded with equal regularity.

He also paid visit to her every Thursday.

As a result of this intimacy Mrs Fullam conceived.

In one of her letters she says, "Harry, darling my precious sweetee....my worst fears are now realised....Last evening I got sick and freely vomited.

"Eddie had a good laugh and said, 'Now I hope you are fully conceived.' We cannot fight against God's will.."

Clark, however, helped her out of this embarrassing situation with his mixtures.

Days rolled on, but the lovers saw their path was not without obstacles.

Mr. Fullam was not totally blind to the love-play right under his nose.

Mrs. Fullam expressed this in another letter: "Sweetheart Darling, my hubby is very angry with me. It appears he was in the verandah this morning and saw you talking to me in my bed-room. That was enough to make him jealous and angry.

"We shall have to be more careful now, my very own precious BUCHA Darling. Oh! How hard it is for us to struggle against such odds."

Impatient

Agatha carried out Clark's instructions, adding the tonic in her husband's food in small doses day by day.

She was a very impatient woman and wanted quick results.

She wrote to Clark, "I must say I do not approve of your powder at all, Darling. How many hundred years will it take?"

In another letter she lamented, 'Harry, Darling, you are clever, my darling pet do consider and hit on a plan that will soon achieve.. "

By this time the tonic was playing havoc with Mr. Fullam's body.

He fell seriously ill with symptoms of cholera.

He went to Mussoorie on a ten-day vacation.

This gave further scope for the lovers to intensify their efforts.

Clark changed the medicine and this time prescribed 'Heat Stroke Medicine.' This worked well.

Agatha was all anxious to report everything to her lover.

She wrote: "Harry, lovie, please let me know by return of post if in the Heat Stroke treatment the face will become perfectly black and distorted and convulsions set in. Please let me know if it will be a very painful death..."

The End

After dinner Fullam got the stroke and lay in agony.

Little Kathleen was beside him.

With tears in her eyes she described that day's happenings:

'Father said, 'I am going, Kathleen dear. Be a good girl and God will bless you. Give my love to Leonard and tell him not to fret.'

"He then said: 'Where is mother?'

"I replied, 'In the dining room. Shall I go call her?'

"Father said, 'No dear, I don't want her.'"

AFTER THIS, CLARK CAME IN AND GAVE FULLAM AN INJECTION WITH A HYPODERMIC SYRINGE. THUS HE FINALLY SENT FULLAM TO ETERNAL PEACE.

(Continued on page 12)

Shirely Temple is congratulated by Walt Disney after the former child star added her charm to a recitation of the story of Sleeping Beauty during the official opening of the interior of the castle at Disneyland. Shirely's daughters, Lori, 3, and Susan, 9, look on as their mother is applauded for her performance. Shirely in private life is Mrs. Charles Black.

FOR BIRDS

CHRONICLE CORRESPONDENT

WASHINGTON.

WHEN the army carrier pigeon service recently was disbanded, there were several congressional suggestions on what to do with the birds

Representative Walter Rogers backed the idea that the birds be sold on the open market, with these restrictions: prospective buyers must be heads of families with teen-agers and one telephone.

His argument: "It would provide a home for the birds, a sure means of communication between husband and wife, and fewer complaints against the teen-agers for staying on the phone all the time."

The last two birds that could claim fame as war heroes actually were presented to the Washington Zoo

Rogers figures that's probably best.

He says: "The birds will be taken care of in fine manner without materially affecting the tax liability of the people."

SCIENTIST AND HUMANIST

Can The Minds Meet?

FOR more than half a century, from the period of the Darwinian controversy till the end of the 1930s, science remained almost unchallenged as the source of enlightenment, understanding, and hope for a better, healthier, and safer world.

The benefit brought by science were and are still visible everywhere one looks.

Human ills are being overcome; food supplies are becoming more abundant; travel and communication are quick and easy; and the comfort of life, especially for the common man, are vastly increased.

In the person of Albert Einstein science enjoyed a world-wide respect almost akin to reverence and hardly equalled since the time of Isaac Newton.

In the last decade or so we have begun to detect signs of significant change. The knowledge and techniques developed through science for the illumination of the mind and the elevation of the spirit, for the prolongation and the amelioration of life, have been used for the destruction of life and the degradation of the human spirit.

Technological warfare, biological warfare, psychological warfare, brainwashing, all make use of science with frightening results.

Twilight

I do not suggest that warfare and its attendant horror is a result of modern science.

Ancient Greece, at the zenith of that remarkable civilisation, in a land united by a common culture and a common religion, destroyed itself in a bitter and useless war more thoroughly than Europe has done in the present century even with the aid of electronics, aviation, and high explosives.

What I mean is that our epoch in history, which has produced one of the greatest achievements of the human race, may be passing into a twilight that does not precede the dawn.

Science, the triumph of the intellect and the rational faculties, has resulted in the hydrogen bomb.

The glib conclusion is that science and the intellect are therefore false guides.

We must seek elsewhere, some people say, for hope and salvation; but, say the same people, while doing so we must keep ahead of the Russians in technology and in the armaments race.

KEEP THE FEARSOME FRUITS BUT REJECT THE SPIRIT OF SCIENCE.

Such is the growing mood of some people at the present time. It is a mood of anti-intellectualism which can only hasten the destruction which these people fear.

Anti-intellectualism has always been endemic in every society, perhaps in the heart of every human being. In times of stress this attitude is stimulated and people tend to become impatient and yield to prejudice and emotion just when coolness, subtlety, and reason are most needed.

Escapist

We are told, and most of us believe, that we are living in a period of crisis unequalled in history.

To be cheerful and proud of our accomplishment and optimistic of the future is almost akin to subversion. To be considered objective and realistic, one must view with alarm.

Yet we are not living in a period of hard times and unemployment! We have, I cannot say enjoyed but, rather, bemoaned, a period of prosperity and world-wide influence for good unequalled in history.

Nevertheless, despite all, we seem to be acquiring a complacency of despair.

IN THIS MOOD, UNABLE TO ADJUST TO NEW VALUES, WE HARK BACK TO A PAST WHICH NOW LOOKS SO BRIGHT IN RETROSPECT, AND WE RAISE THE BANNER OF "BACK TO THE HUMANITIES."

What is meant by the slogan "Back to the Humanities?" What are people really looking for? What knowledge, what guidance, what hope for salvation, what inspiration, or what relief from anxiety does a practical-minded people like ours expect from a knowledge of the humanities?

They do not wish to re-establish the study of the Greek and Roman classics in their original tongues, or to recreate the Greek city-state in Metropolitan Boston.

I venture to suggest that what they mean is something quite different from what is meant by the humanities.

The progress of civilisation in the modern age, especially in our own century, has brought with it an immense increase of knowledge of every kind, from archaeology to zoology. More is known of the history of antiquity than was known to Herodotus.

We have penetrated farther into the heavens and into the innermost secrets of the structure of matter than anyone could have dreamt of in previous generations. We have run through the satisfactions of representational art to the puzzling outlines of abstract art.

The increase in physical comfort and in communication has brought with it a whole set of new problems. The great increase in population necessarily means further crowding and additional social and cultural adjustment.

By

I.I. RABI

Dr. I. I. Rabi, an American who was awarded the Nobel Prize in 1944 for his work in nuclear physics, is today chairman of the Advisory Committee of the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission.

Under these circumstances, it is natural for people to look for guidance toward a balanced adjustment.

What people are really looking for is wisdom. To our great store of knowledge we need the added quality of wisdom.

Plus Quality

Wisdom is inseparable from knowledge; it is knowledge plus a quality which is within the human being. Without it knowledge is dry, almost unfit for human consumption, and dangerous in application.

The absence of wisdom is clearly noticeable; the learned fool and the educated bore have been with us since the beginnings of recorded history. Wisdom adds flavour, order, and measure to knowledge.

Wisdom makes itself most manifest in the application of knowlede to human needs.

Every generation of mankind has to remake its culture, its values, and its goals. Changing circumstances make older habits and customs valueless or obsolete.

New knowledge exposes the limitations and the contingent nature of older philosophies and of previously accepted guides to action.

WISDOM DOES NOT COME IN FOMULAS, PROVERBS, OR WISE SAWS, BUT OUT OF THE LIVING ACTUALITY.

The past is important for understanding the present, but it is not the present. It is in a real sense created in the present, and changes from the point of view of every generation.

When change is slow, the new is gradually assimilated, and only after a number of generations is it noticeable that the world is really different.

In our century enormous changes in the circumstances of our lives and in our knowledge have occurred rapidly—in every decade.

It is therefore not at all surprising that our intellectual, our social, and our political processes have failed to keep abreast of contemporary problems. It is not surprising that we become confused in the choice of our goals and the paths which we must take to reach them.

Humanities

Clearly a study of the Greek and Roman classics in their original tongues or even in a good translation is a most rewarding venture in itself.

This literature has never been surpassed in any age. And in reading this literature one is struck by how applicable the situations are to the present day.

The humanities preserve and create values; even more they express the symbolic, poetic, and prophetic qualities of the human spirit. Without the humanities we would not be conscious of our history; we would lose many of our aspirations and the graces of expression that move men's hearts.

(TO BE CONTINUED)

Stephen P. Temby, 15, of Oakland, California, is an amateur radio operator with a purpose. During a disastrous flood last spring, he stayed at his post for 30 hours, relaying vital messages that saved many lives. For his unselfish public services, he was awarded a special citation in the Edison Radio Amateur Award Contest sponsored by the General Electric Company.

EVERY LITTLE CURLY HEAD CUTS TAX BY 600 IN U. S.

NEW YORK.

THIS is the time of year when children earn their keep as at no other time, by blossoming out as tax deductions. Every curly little head is worth $600 in deductions in the United States. But in other countries the deductions are often even more liberal.

Brazil, for example, sympathises with the man who supports an unmarried, unemployed daughter—whatever her age—by allowing him a special tax deduction of 6,000 cruzeiros ($300).

Age Limit

Ecuador and Greece permit similar deductions for fathers plagued by spinster daughters.

France encourages these young women to get married and have babies by permitting special deductions for couples during their first three years of wedded bliss.

The goal is to help these newly marrieds gather a nest-egg and raise a family.

The age limit on youngsters claimed as dependents varies widely throughout the tax-paying world.

It's 21 in Canada, Chile, Ecuador, France, South Africa and the Philippines; 18 in Sweden; 16 in Australia, Britain and Norway, and only 15 in Denmark.

By

Jerry Klein

Apparently, there's something rotten in Denmark if junior isn't supporting himself by the time he's sweet 16!

Taxpayers in Australia are allowed a larger tax reduction for the first child than for later offspring.

IN CANADA AND DENMARK, A CHILD MAY HAVE BEEN BORN ILLEGITIMATE, BUT HIS TAX DEDUCTION IS ENTIRELY LEGITIMATE.

Britain makes a special allowance for children born out of wedlock so long as their parents march to the Altar soon afterward.

Liberal

In addition to all his other troubles, the Soviet citizen is taxed about six per cent if he has no children.

With one child, the breadwinner pays about one per cent; with two youngsters about half per cent.

Red workers with at least three dependents may substract 30 per cent from their levy.

Farmers without children pay a flat 150 rubles a year.

With one child, the tax is cut to 50 rubles; two children, 25 rubles.

Sweden has one of the most liberal tax provisions for wives who work.

It permits her to deduct one-half her income, up to 1,000 kroner, ($200).

James G. Cummins, 14, a Brooklyn, New York secondary school student wanted a summer job. He got one paying him 40 dollars a month because of his large and unusual collection of butterflies and moths. The American Museum of Natural History liked his collection, which he had put on public display, and hired him for its Department of Public Instruction.

'Atomic' Fish Poisoning Story Denied

WASHINGTON.

THE Atomic Energy Commission characterised as "fantastic" allegations by a French scientist that the inhabitants of Pacific islands were suffering from a skin disease as a result of eating radioactive fish.

The commission issued a statement saying:

"American and Japanese oceanographers and marine biologists surveyed the Pacific Ocean after the latest U.S. nuclear tests in the spring of 1956 and found no evidence of hazardous levels of radio-activity in food fish.

By

DAVID BARNETT

"Even if high levels of radioactivity were present in fish, they would not cause skin disease in the persons who ate them. The report can only be characterised as fantastic."

Australian papers have been displaying prominently grisly descriptions of the natives' skin diseases presented by Prof. Paul Berthold in lectures for the Alliance Francaise.

Prof. Berthold contends he saw the diseases in his trip this year to the Maquis Islands, Marshall Islands and Tahiti

He asserts that "doctors and scientists" on the islands agree that "this terrible skin disease, for which there is no known cure, is caused by islanders eating fish which have drifted from the area of last year's United States Pacific tests, or which have been contaminated by other fish from those areas."

The Interior Department, which administers the Marshalls under a mandate from the United Nations, backed up the AEC's contention that there was no basis for the professor's report.

The department, in a statement, noted that it received monthly reports from the Governor of the islands and that there had been no mention of any skin diseases or radioactivity in the reports.

At 83, Handy Thrives On Echoes Of St. Louis Blues

YONKERS, N.Y.

ALONG the comfortable suburban streets, there are unlikely echoes of the blues, smoke-haunted ginmills, laughter, love, death and booze.

The yards are spacious, the houses are split-level. Even the taxi-cab is a Cadillac in this New York city suburb.

But in the comfortable, Tudor-style house the visitor enters sits William Christopher Handy, the Father of the Blues, and this man is wrapped in memories of Beale Street and hot horns.

The cab driver said, "sure I know the address. Everybody knows Mr. Handy. He's a great man."

Popular Tune

Handy is 83 years old, blind and partially paralysed.

But here is one musician they will never hold a benefit for.

Not only "The St. Louis Blues," but the other songs which tumbled from his pen have taken care of him, and so he is here in this improbable suburban setting, 45 minutes from the white lights of Broadway and the music publishing house which bears his name.

He reminisced the other afternoon, slowly, talked of politics, music—delivering what he might call a non-opinion of Rock 'n' Roll and how he really came to write the song which made him famous.

That songs begins, "I hate to see that evening sun go down," and it is probably true that the sun never sets on what some critics call the most popular tune of the century.

Written more than 40 years ago, it broke the Bach-and-Beethoven barrier to be performed in Carnegie Hall in 1928.

One expert estimates that there are 10 arrangements of this lament for any one of most popular hits.

It has formed the Scherzo for a symphony.

Only a few years ago, it took on renewed vigour in a Cha-Cha version.

Scholarly

GI's strutted to 'The St. Louis Blues March' in World War II.

There will be some surprise if it does not turn up one of these days in a Calypso version.

"How did I come to write it?" Handy asks.

He cups his hand over his left ear, for he has some trouble hearing.

He is bald, white-mustached, and when he opens his eyes, it is impossible to believe that he is not looking at you.

"Well now, my and 'The St. Louis Blues,' that's a story that's been told many times. But you know how it is with books. Other people have a hand in them."

He pauses, smiling at some secret memory.

By

John Mosedale

"The texts are so scholarly. If I'd have written the stories about myself all alone, I would have put them in simpler English.

"There was what we called the Folk Blues. It seemed to me I'd always heard them. Our people talked of 'Singing the Blues,' but that was just a phrase. Blues wasn't written music then."

He was born November 17, 1873, eight years after the emancipation proclamation.

Ulysses S. Grant was President.

Handy's father was a Methodist minister, and when his son bought a guitar, he made him give it back. It was no use—a trumpet followed.

"THERE WOULD BE JUST A SNATCH OF SONG AMONG MY PEOPLE. IT WAS MUSIC FROM THE HEART.

"Now, there were songs I heard all my life, labour songs, hard work songs.

"A man with his mule in the fields: 'I hate to see that evening sun go down. Get along, mule!' That was enough music for him.

Motive

"And many of the musical phrases were coined from phrases in the Bible that the uneducated Negro going to church kept in mind. Tomorrow, in adversity or joy, he transferred them into the Blues.

W. C. Handy is wrapped in the memories of eight decades, during which he has changed the musical history of the world. Although he is blind and ailing, the Father of The Blues lives comfortably in his Yonkers N.Y., home. Behind him is the trumpet through which he has poured the tune which made him wealthy and famous, "The St. Louis Blues."

"Brother Lazurus Gardner, an elder in my father's church, had a collection hymn. He would clap his hands and sing, 'Come along, come along.'"

His eyes shut, his head back, Handy sings the forgotten elder's words, and the music is startling and familiar.

Handy smiles, knowing he has tricked the visitor.

"That was the motive for the chorus."

He sings the same tune, beating time with his cane on the side of the chair, but the words would be familiar now to any visitor at all: "Got the St. Louis Blues, just as blue as I can be..."

"Now what would rhyme with that?" Handy asks rhetorically.

"After I taught music at the Agricultural and Mechanical College in Alabama, I heard about the big Chicago exposition, and organised a musical group and we headed north. But there was a whole flock of musicians there and no work for us.

"So I found myself in St. Louis." The reminiscent smile. "I remember being a hobo there in 1893. No, make that a bum. And one night, hating the thought of sleeping in the street again. I heard a drunk woman say, 'My man's got a heart like a rock cast in the sea.'"

"And another woman told me she meant her man was so cold to her she could never touch his heart. And 21 years later, just that little fragment went in, and there was my rhyme.

All The Songs

"Now, in 1914, in Memphis, I had a gang of kids, and they were always messing with my pen and paper, and making noise. And one night, I rented a room with a piano.

"And all the work songs, phrases, the church music went in to the 'St. Louis Blues.' I wrote the words and music that night, and the next morning I did the orchestration."

The house he lives in today with his second wife came from that night, and his fame as a man who first set on paper an American contribution to international culture, and the portraits of himself on the wall.

And the bronze bust of himself inside the front door. And the secretary in the room with the notebook.

And the school named after him in Florence, Ala., his birthplace, and the park named after him in Memphis, and the citation on the wall signed by President Eisenhower.

One way he keeps in touch with his friends is through a newspaper: "The W.C. Handy News, published every now and then by the Music House of Handy."

CANNON TELLS SOME HOME TRUTHS

CHRONICLE CORRESPONDENT

JIMMY CANNON says: Nobody asked me, but:

Chances are that a guy wearing a raincoat on a bright afternoon after a dismal morning is a commuter.

It's odds-on if you tell a guy a genuine tale of grief he'll interrupt you with, "You think you have troubles?"

Look out for the guy who boosts a heel who suddenly came into money.

On a windy day cab drivers should be prohibited from smoking pipes.

The ribbon of my typewriter usually becomes snarled in the middle of a column when I'm in a hurry to leave town.

I can't remember a movie that bored me more than "Top Secret."

I'd become a harness horse fan if the horses ran instead of trotted.

★

I get the impression that most television interviews don't listen to the answers to the questions they ask.

Garbo is magnificent but "Camille" is a boring movie.

I'm always winding up in the basement when I intend to go to the main floor of an apartment house with an automatic elevator.

Guys with leather heels are generally fast walkers but notice how slowly they descend stairs.

Bet me the next guy you see with a pork pie hat will wear a narrow tie.

When a guy describes a bumpy plane trip he rarely talks about his own distress but goes into the discomfort of the other passengers.

WHEN A MOVIE HOUSE SHOWS A COMMERCIAL REEL PLUGGING A PRODUCT, I FEEL ADMISSION SHOULD BE FREE.

I'll guarantee the guy's a loser if he blows on his shooting hand while shooting crap.

The dullest movie was given some excitement by the mere presence of the late Humphrey Bogart.

People who carry books high up under their arms give me the impression they're scholars.

"—tonight, Mum — I'll land the sap. Tonight, Mum — I'll land the sup..."

I figure the barber who dramatically stands off and examines his work learned this trick at barber's college.

No blonde is attractive when her nose reddens with the cold.

Why do men who enjoy cigars abruptly fling away a dead butt without a last drag?

Beware of the loud-mouthed guy who whispers when he answers a business call on the telephone.

The guy who laughs the loudest at a vulgar comedian is odds-on to wear the widest brimmed hat checked in the night club.

You're jammed up, baby, when your guy suggests you wear a girdle when you have one on.

I doubt the accuracy of those movie reporters who conduct long interviews without taking a note.

The most neurotic people I know complain most about neurotic people.

NO OTHER POPULAR SINGER IN MY TIME HAS THE HEART-BREAKING MAGIC THAT JUDY GARLAND BRINGS EVEN TO A BANAL SONG.

It is part of the joy of a winter vacation to return on rainy days and realise how fortunate you are to beat some of the tough winter.

★

If you believe movies about shipwrecks, no castaway ever loses his pants.

When an acquaintance says, "See you around," it means he doesn't want you to call him.

I don't put in with the myth that the desk of the busy executive is always clean.

Radio stations that feature Calypso singers lose my trade.

It's no compliment when you tell a friend he's too smart for the work he's doing.

Chorus girls who marry money generally lose all interest in the musical theatre.

Only a truly elegant man should wear a homburg.

I pity the girl who never tans and is struck on a sun hog who lies on the beach all day.

Tell a fat man another fat man is a natty dresser and he's odds-on to rap the other guy's clothes.

You've had it, Mack, when your dearly beloved calls you during lunch hour and leaves a message she's breaking the date.

Most restaurants that serve sandwiches piled with lettuce short you on the meat.

Young singers who snap the fingers on both hands like dice shooters are a cinch to lose me.

LOUELLA'S WEEK-END MUSINGS

IN AND AROUND BOMBAY

BRITISH WOMEN MAKE A STAGE HIT OF 'SOMEONE WAITING'

SUNDAY GEM.

A sound discretion is not so much indicated by never making a mistake as by never repeating it.

THE election for the Legislative Assembly was hardly over when the propaganda for the Corporation contest began.

Between these two elections the whole town was splashed with the names of the various candidates, in letters big and small, in shades of black, white and red.

Wherever one goes every street that one turns into, wherever the gaze wanders, one finds the inevitable words — vote for so and so — until one feels one never wants to exercise the franchise again!

Something really should be done to completely eradicate these "election scars" that in no way help to augment the city's fair look, and the public should not be very complacent about it, merely leaving it for the monsoon to do the erasing job.

King Feisal

TO celebrate the royal birthday of the youthful monarch of Iraq, a reception was given at the Taj by the Consul-General for Iraq, Mr. Fadhil Wahid, when many colleagues, officials and personal friends raised the toast to the health of young King Feisal.

We heard Id Mubarak being exchanged between many Muslims, and the Iranian Consul-General, Mr. Mohamed Ghavam, who was due for a flight early the following morning, was bidding goodbye to his many associates.

An extremely hospitable man, Mr. Ghavam's frequent and lavish hospitality will be remembered by those who had always enjoyed it.

Also doing their round of farewells were Mr. Anthony Sevier and Mrs. Birgit Zachariassen, the noted tennis champion.

Count Vittorio Lavison mentioned having spoken to his wife over the telephone that morning — Tina is back in Rome, where she said even her warmest coat could not prevent her from shivering.

Vittorio Lavison ruefully replied that even his lightest summer wear could not prevent him from sweating!

★

FROM the Taj about fifty guests went directly to Panorama in continuation of the Iraq celebration by mine host, the Iraq Consul-General.

The lights of Marine Drive twinkled in the distance as the guests settled themselves comfortably on the wide verandah.

Raja Dhanrajgir and the beautiful ladies of his family arrived early, and with a dreamy gaze in her soft brown eyes, Indira spoke of the rapid changes in Hyderabad during the past decade.

Back from his two months rovings on the Continent was Mr. Raouf Fahmie, who feels a bit more relaxed now that the Suez problem has receded to the background.

He was seen in jovial conversation with Mr. and Mrs. Weber, and Mrs. Betty Curry, whose attire was modelled on Grecian lines.

The adjoining premises of the Consulate had been "cleared for action," and after having partaken of the goodly spread provided by Mr. Wahid, there was an enthusiastic response to Goody's swing sextette.

Thank you, Mr. Wahid, for yet another happy evening at "Panorama."

Violinist

THE musical highlights of the week was a lecture-recital by the noted British violinist Maurice Clare at the Jai Hind College hall before an invited audience.

In a very lucid manner he expounded the evolution of violin technique from Archangelo Corelli to Bella Bartok.

There comes a time in the history of every musical medium when one composer more gifted than his fellows arrives on the scene to clarify and give a new impulse or new direction to the evolution of that medium.

Corelli was an accomplished violinist at 17, fittingly honoured by popes and royalty.

Lilian and Peter Sarter, popular artists of the Ritz Hotel, performing a cabaret act at the Moka Bar.

CORELLI HAS RIGHTLY BEEN CALLED THE 'FATHER OF VIOLIN PLAYING' BOTH FOR HIS SOLID ACCOMPLISHMENTS IN TEACHING AND FOR HIS ACHIEVEMENTS IN PERFECTING A VIOLIN STYLE IN HIS COMPOSITIONS.

Maurice Clare played a Corelli Sonata, and thereafter the andante with embellishments as he went along, a work that was impeccably played.

Next Mr. Clare in easy and layman terminology explained the idea of a ground harmonic bass and illustrated the well-known Bach D Minor Chaconne to prove his point.

Tracing systematically violin technique in romantic music, he finally came to the problem of national consciousness in late Romantic works, giving examples and rather simple explanations all the way, illustrating wherever he could with concrete examples.

He concluded his programme with pieces from Bartok.

The Second Sonata was very well rendered, with nuances and concepts of melodic beauty.

Pianist Matha Galan was a very able and sympathetic partner, whose playing was technically pure and musically sound.

Bartok and modern music in general is something new to Bombay audiences, and this encouragement from Mr. Clare should give it a fresh spurt and impetus.

Stifling

TO say that our listening pleasure was marred by the hot-as-oven atmosphere of the hall, particularly when all the fans are switched off, is to put the fact mildly.

The audience literally gasps for a breath of air, and how the artists could give such an inspired performance despite the furnance, is something that defies our understanding.

When, or when, will this crying need for air-conditioned concert halls be fulfilled?

Israel Day

THE good-looking Consul for Israel and the consistently well-dressed Mrs. Rachel Caspi had a large gathering of Israelis and other friends at the Breakfast Room of the Taj Mahal Hotel, in celebration of the 8th anniversary of Israel's Independence Day.

Guest of honour that evening was governor Sri Prakash whose entry was heralded by the playing of the Indian and Israel National Anthems, and who was taken round by Mr. Caspi to meet the large assembly.

Numbered among those present that evening were Mr. and Mrs. Marshall, Mr and Michael David, who will shortly return to their home in the States, Mr. W. Mascarhanas, who found his visit to Israel quite stimulating Mr. Minoo Polson, back from Patna where he spent a year in connection with the newly-opened Polson Model Dairy, Mr. and Mrs. Sculnick of Stanvac Refinery and Mr. and Mrs. Adar.

'Someone Waiting'

IT has been quite some time before Bombay audiences got an opportunity of seeing a good crime story enacted on the stage, for which we are thankful to the Dramatic section of the British Women's Association.

The play entitled "Someone Waiting," which was performed before full houses on four different days at the Bombay Gymkhana, had all the ingredients of a successful stage thriller—an interesting story building up to a gripping climax, excellent direction and splendid acting.

Emlyn Williams is right in the forefront of modern playwrights and the play under review bears all the impress and impact of his pen and personality.

Although it is not an outstanding thriller or murder mystery which keeps us in the dark as regards the identity of the murderer the story has several compensating features.

The plot is in actual fact a very simple one.

It is the story of a man who had murdered his mistress and let an innocent youth go to the gallows for his own crime.

How Nemesis in the guise of the youth's father eventually destroys the murderer however makes for a suspenseful tale with a highly satisfying conclusion.

This play is a personal triumph for Mr. Guy Hammond who directs it and also plays the role of the avenger, the pivotal character in the cast.

IT IS NOT EASY TASK TO PORTRAY THE ANGUISH, THE VACILLATION AND THE DIABOLICAL CUNNING WHICH ALTERNATELY TAKE POSSESSION OF HIS TORTURED MIND; BUT MR. HAMMOND ACCOMPLISHES IT CREDITABLY.

His dedication to the single object of revenge is so complete and unswerving that in the end when all his schemes go awry he does not hesitate even to take his own life to ensure that the villain should be paid back in his own coin and be hanged for a crime which he actually did not commit, so that the score would be even.

★

Of the other members of the cast, mention must be made of Sheila Maunder, who plays the role of a maidservant, one more innocent victim of an inexorable fate and an unsuspecting pawn who is sacrificed in the game of revenge.

Another laudable performance, though brief in the duration of her appearance on the stage was given by Ella Carruthers as the loquacious Mrs. Danecourt who provided an entertaining comic interlude in the sombre setting of the play.

Derex Bond, as the adopted son of the murderer, is not up to his usual standard of histrionics in this play.

He does not seem to be equal to the task of expressing, or at least suggesting, the mixed passions and emotions of one who hates his foster-father to the extent of wishing his death but who, when it comes to the test, is too weak to execute his purpose.

The villain, not very deep-dyed though, and his wife are played by Harold Faulder and Marjorie Bolton respectively.

I am sure theatregoers would wish to see more of such well-written and well-acted plays, especially since we have been treated of late to those in the lighter vein only.

FROM FOUR CORNERS

By Veritas

Strategy Dictates The Soviet Economic Dispersal

IT IS OFTEN AND READILY ASSUMED THAT THE PROCESS OF DE-STALINISATION IN RUSSIA, STARTED AT THE TWENTIETH COMMUNIST PARTY CONGRESS 16 MONTHS AGO, STILL CONTINUES.

The temptation in some quarters will be to link up this process with the plans of sweeping decentaralisation of Soviet economy announced by Mr. Khruschev.

The move is, indeed, revolutionary, for there has been growing centralisation of power and authority in Moscow since the Revolution of 1917; in fact, Moscow's approval has been needed for practically every major decision affecting the country.

By the new plan, over 20 industrial ministries at the Centre will be abolished and several others rearranged, while the huge administrative machinery, with an army of 850,000 bureaucrats, will be geared to the new conditions.

The dispersal scheme is certainly a democratic gain to the country, and "favourable conditions" are said to have prepared the ground for such a move. On closer examination, however, it becomes evident that decentralisation has been forced on Russia by circumstances connected more with the defence and security of the nation than with its economy.

The massive plan for the dispersal of industries aims at the creation of 92 independent economic regions, each of them having a regional economic council to regulate its affairs. This grandoise project could have emanated only from the GOSPLAN, which is the central State organisation directing long-term economic planning. The GOSPLAN was specially entrusted with the task of drastically overhauling Soviet economy to achieve greater efficiency through decentralisation.

★

It has set about its job with thoroughness, though only a few months ago there were divided counsels on the advisability of Moscow's sudden surrender of power after decades of over-mastering centralisation.

At first the official organ of the Central Committee of the Communist Party attacked tooth and nail the suggestion to decentralise economy.

Was not centralised management "the root and essence" of Socialist economy? Later, however, the Presidium of the party declared that Russia had too much of centralised planning and declared itself in favour of regional economic councils.

Russia is a huge country, and decentralisation is expected to conquer the grave handicaps of delay, waste and inefficiency in production and of poor communications over vast distances.

Even if the professed objects and objectives of the dispersal plan are accepted, the fact remains that the main reason behind it has been shrewdly left unproclaimed.

It was during the last war that Stalin first ordered the movement of heavy and key industries behind the protective wall of the Urals as a safety provision against a German attack.

The present dispersal scheme does the same thing — with a vengeance and on an intensive scale. It has been made inevitable due to Rusia's increasing vulnerability against atomic attacks if the industrial centres remain concentrated in certain areas.

Soviet Russia has seen that West Germany has been armed with atomic weapons, and she realises the horrid implications of ballistic warfare. This time the diffusion of industrially strategic areas has to be as wide as possible — the remote Siberia and the Far East. And these incalculable distances make any control from Moscow an impossible proposition.

Thus, neither democracy nor economic integration has much to do with Russia's latest move. It is a question of pure strategy.

Pigmentation

"PERSONAL reasons" and "reasons of health" always come in handy to politicians and diplomats who do not wish to embarrass others and themselves by their presence at certain occasions or by their continuance in office.

Mr. Strydom had made up his mind long ago that he would not attend the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference due to be held in London, because Dr. Nkrumah, Prime Minister of Ghana, a country newly admitted to the British comity of nations, would participate in the parleys.

In the eyes of the South African Premier, Dr. Nkrumah's unforgivable sin is the pigmentation of his skin. Literally, Dr. Nkrumah is "the nigger in the pile."

It is the Commonwealth's greatest pride that it is composed of nations of the West and the East, white and brown, equal in all respects and completely free to determine their own policies and bound to each other only by their faith in, and adherence to, the inalienable tenets of democratic creed and practice.

That Mr. Strydom is out to wreck this great and inspiring Commonwealth ideal is becoming increasingly evident.

And it is tragic in the extreme that Britain, the hub and heart of the Commonwealth, feels helpless in preventing the ultimate fate that must overwhelm history's largest congeries of democratic nations if the insensate doctrine of Herrenvolk and white supremacy continues to run its blind course.

Suez Canal

THE Suez Canal Users' Association has at last accepted Egypt's terms for the use of the Canal.

The terms were fairly reasonable, and the SCUA realised belatedly that so long as the Canal was freely navigable under the terms of the Convention of 1888, nothing more could be expected from Egypt by way of gratuitous concessions.

If the acceptance of the terms has been done under protest on a "de facto" basis, the implication is that while the nations continue to use the Canal on the present basis, the "de jure" position has been left open for further discussion and negotiation.

It is not that the smaller nations using the Canal alone have suffered economically because of the dispute over the international highway. Britain, at whose strong instance the present interim arrangement has been accepted, has been the most afflicted economically—deservedly, most people will say.

The Suez dispute is not beyond solution if the details of the plan, submitted to the U.N. last year and accepted by Egypt, are worked out without stretching too much the interpretation of some of the controversial clauses.

The Canal is Egyptian, and all that the users can expect is unfettered passage, the maintenance and improvement of the Canal on approved international standards and reasonable dues for the use of the highway.

Egypt, while asserting her rights, has not denied her duties, and her good faith, which has been questioned in advance, has to be put to the test before condemning outright any workable arrangement.

Kumari L. Vijayalakshmi, disciple of V. S. Muthuswami, gave a Bharatnatyam recital last week at Matunga. Mastery of footwork and fluidity of Abbinaya highlighted her performance. The artiste showed a flair for sculpturesque poses.

Birth Centenary Of Ronald Ross

By R. L. Megroz

author of "Ronald Ross, Discoverer and Creator"

BORN on May 13, 1857, the late Sir Ronald Ross was an obscure doctor in the Indian Medical Service during the 1880s and 1890s, until his epoch-making discovery in 1897 of the tiny parasite of malaria in the stomach tissues of a mosquito he had dissected under the microscope. To achieve this he had almost abandoned a career as a poet and writer of prose romances in which he could have become famous.

But by unveiling the secret of how malaria was carried he enabled us to wage successful warfare against the deadliest disease in human history, so that there is a prospect of finally conquering the scourge in the near future.

SOME of the poems Sir Ronald wrote in India reflected his feeling for the sufferings of the people and the doctor's sense of helplessness.

In one, entitled "Indian Fevers," he prayed God to reveal "the unseen, small, but million-murdering cause." For several years he sought all the available information (which was little) about malaria, and finally decided to test thoroughly one of the theories—that it was connected with mosquitoes. At that time nobody knew there were hundreds of species of mosquitoes.

Ross tried to get sent to the most malarious areas, and used his own money, although he was a poor man with a family, to pay for assistance in capturing different kinds of mosquitoes and in bribing malarious patients to allow the insects to "bite" them, that is suck their infected blood.

HE HOPED TO FIND IN ONE OF THE MOSQUITOES A TRACE OF THE MALARIA PARASITE, WHICH HAD NEVER BEEN SEEN EXCEPT IN HUMAN BLOOD.

After two years of ceaseless effort in addition to his medical duties, he had succeeded only in having several attacks of malaria. He also went down with cholera, after organising measures to end a terrible epidemic. This nearly killed him.

Secret Unveiled

It was on August 20, 1897, when about to abandon the quest — discouraged and exhausted — that he found what he was looking for in a type of mosquito to which he had recently paid special attention, called "dapple-winged."

It was indeed a female Anopheles, which we know as the malaria carrier. In the tissues he saw a dark stain, and when he altered the focus of the cracked eye piece of his microscope he realised it was the malaria parasite. The next day he noted it had grown larger.

SIR RONALD ROSS

Besides following up other lines of inquiry and carrying on with his duties, Ross's voluntary quest for the secret of malaria had meant the dissection, micron by micron, of every bit of the tissues of about 1,000 mosquitoes under his microscope, always looking for the malaria cells.

Each insect had required two hours of concentrated searching before he made his Columbus-like discovery of a new Continent of knowledge.

IN THE NEXT YEAR HE DEMONSTRATED THE LIFE-CYCLE OF THE PARASITE FROM CARRIER TO HOST BY A STUDY OF MALARIA IN BIRDS AT CALCUTTA.

In 1899 he retired from the Indian Medical Service after making full reports.

Ross spent most of the rest of his life making others realise that vast areas of the earth desolated by malaria and famine could be brought back to health by controlling the breeding of mosquitoes.

His campaign was helped by the award of a Nobel Prize in 1902. In some places opposition and scepticism held out for years. Deadly areas in Malaya were transformed under the supervision of his disciple, Sir Malcolm Watson.

The Suez Canal directors took his advice on mosquito-control in the Canal Zone, where malaria was increasing.

World Campaign

The World Health Organisation today aims not merely at protection against malaria in danger areas, but the complete eradication of the deadliest disease in human history. This has been done already in many localities, by eliminating the insect carriers until the disease has disappeared.

Malariologists have now the answer to the threat of mosquitoes becoming immunised to D.D.T. or other insecticides.

On May 13, 1957, the centenary date of Ronald Ross's birth, perhaps we can find a moment to think gratefully of his work.

Do You Know?

The total area irrigated in India from all sources in 1951 was about 51 million acres, which would have increased by 16.3 million acres irrigated from large, medium and minor projects during the first Plan.

An additional area of 21 acres is expected to come under irrigation by the end of the Second Plan, increasing the irrigated area in the country by 75 per cent in the ten-year period covering the two Plans.

Of the 21 million acres to be brought under irrigation in the Second Plan, about 12 million acres will benefit from large and medium projects and 9 million acres from minor irrigation works.

During the First Plan, the installed capacity and electric energy generated in the country increased from 2.3 million KW. and 6,575 million kWh respectively in 1950-51 to 3.4 million kW and 11,000 million kWh respectively in 1955-56.

The installed capacity for power generation is expected to increase during the Second Plan by another 3.5 million kW, accounting for a substantial increase of over 100 per cent in the capacity for power generation in the next five years.

Soviet Hand Over Ship Registry Office In Poland

Chronicle Correspondent

VIENNA.

The Soviet ship registry office in Poland will be liquidated, Danzig newspaper "Glos Wybdzeza" reported.

The paper said as a result of negotiations held in Moscow between Polish and Soviet representatives of the ship-building industry, the Soviet ship registry office will hand over its records to the Polish ship registry office.

Suez Establishes Record In Salvage History

By PIERRE J. HUSS

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y.

WHEN the Suez Canal was officially reopened last month a fleet of 32 ships of seven nations wrote a new chapter in salvage history.

The navigation channel from Port Said to Port Suez was blocked with wrecked tugs, ferries, dredgers, cranes, a cement-laden landing craft, a railway bridge—altogether more than 40 obstructions.

Late in November Dag Hammarskjoeld appointed Lt.-General Raymond A. Wheeler, U.S.A. (ret), to take charge of the huge salvage task.

Wheeler, former chief of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, assembled a fleet to work under the United Nations flag—ships from seven countries, manned by crews speaking half a dozen languages and using half a dozen different salvage techniques.

In the first days of operations the fleet lifted six tugs in Port Said harbour, cleared a channel past the wrecked bridge, started other activity up and down the length of the Canal.

Quick Work

In just over two months the entire Canal south of Port Said was clear except for two obstacles—the tug Edgar Bonnet and the frigate Abukir—which Egypt would not okay for clearance until the Israeli withdrawal from the Gaza strip and Akaba Gulf.

Consequently, the job was delayed a few weeks.

Hammarskjoeld visiting Egypt for talks with President Gamal Abdel Nasser at the time, watched the lifting of the Bonnet on March 25 and was visibly impressed by the salvage operation as the tug rose from her grave.

With the lifting of the Abukir and the completion of other repair in the next few days, all operations were completed by mid-April—a month ahead of the original schedule.

The U.N. mobilised its salvage fleet—composed of four lifting craft, four floating cranes and 24 salvage vessels and tugs—from ships of Belgium, Denmark, West Germany, Italy, the Netherlands, Sweden and Yugoslavia.

Big Obstacles

One of the first targets was the broken El Ferdan bridge about 42 miles below Port Said.

From east and west banks, massive sections had collapsed across the channel.

On January 2, ten U.N. ships moved up to the bridge and pooled their strength.

Three days later the east section was hauled out. In another three-day job, the west section was removed.

Another tremendous obstacle, was the sunken landing ship Akka.

The 300-foot wreck lay straight across the canal 50 miles south of Port Said.

It was filled with cement that had hardened to a solid mass of concrete.

Wheeler called the salvage operation "a magnificent job" and Hammarskjoeld cabled congratulations from New York.

THE WEEK'S EVENTS

By Vijaya

REFUGEE PROBLEM BAFFLES CENTRE

AT a time when India is forging ahead with her plans of national development, it is a heart-rending sight to see thousands of refugees — surly, embittered and at times hostile — living with their social and economic moorings in the soil of their birth completely snapped.

Two recent incidents in and near Calcutta in which refugees were involved in serious clashes with the police served as salutary, if rude, reminders that the problem of this hapless flotsam and jetsam of life still remains a live one a full decade after partition.

In the first instance nearly 80 persons were injured when refugees who had returned from the Bettiah camp in North Bihar clashed with the police on the Howrah Maidan.

The refugees had a host of grievances which had been worked up to seething point by interested political parties, though the immediate cause of the disturbance was the distribution of rice to them by an unofficial agency.

The second and nearer clash occurred at the Bonhooghly Camp, five miles from the city, following the refusal of a demand for immediate cash doles by the refugees.

★

The refugee problem would have long been solved if the influx of minorities from East Pakistan into India had stopped at any point.

On the contrary, the number of displaced persons in the eastern region of India has risen enormously in recent years — 76,000 in 1953, 118,000 in 1954, 239,000 in 1955 and 320,000 in 1956.

At a peak period last year, 1,000 refugees crossed over into India every day.

This is the problem in all its stark and fearsome outlines, too vast and overwhelming for any country to be solved with the immediate and available resources.

Nevertheless, nearly three million out of a total population of four million refugees from East Pakistan have been rehabilitated at the staggering cost of Rs. 100 crores to date, but 608,000 of them still remain to be settled.

When it is calculated that every 1,000 migrants entail a burden of Rs. 2.9 lakhs a year on the State exchequer, the heavy and continuous drain on the country's resources at a time when the needs of planning are paramount can well be realised.

★

Most of the refugees have been absorbed in land-acquisition schemes and medium-scale industries.

IN THE LATTER HALF OF LAST YEAR, SCHEMES SANCTIONED COVERED ACQUISITION AND RECLAMATION OF OVER 21,000 ACRES OF LAND FOR SETTLING MORE THAN 5,000 FAMILIES.

These measures look modest enough when compared to what is described as the biggest land reclamation project in the country for refugee rehabilitation, costing Rs. ten crores, which will soon be launched in all earnestness.

Some 80,000 square miles of a contiguous stretch of land is to be surveyed in the four former States of Andhra, Hyderabad, Madhya Pradesh and Orissa.

The land reclamation, for which a preliminary report has already been submitted, is to be followed by a concrete scheme of rehabilitation on an impressive scale.

★

Granting that the problem is of colossal dimensions and that the measures taken to resolve it have been firm and extensive, the fact remains—as highlighted by the recent ugly incidents involving refugees—that precious little has been done to rehabilitate psychologycally those who have been uprooted from the soil for no fault of their own.

The Bettiah refugees who migrated "en masse" in Calcutta may have had many grouses, but they said most pathetically that they left for the city because they were "children of Bengal" and wanted to live there.

This is an intensely human problem and can be solved only on that basis, and there is no telling whether war hysteria over Kashmir and communal frenzy in Pakistan may not yet add to India's heroic efforts in settling these poor victims of religious intolerance.

Compelled by cruel circumstances to leave their ancestral homes and trades, shattered physically and mentally, the refugees constitute the greatest single challenge to India's social conscience.

Food Crisis

THE Bihar food situation continues to be acute and yet, as officially declared, there is no cause for alarm!

Some ten days ago, when the first reports of scarcity began pouring in, some of the high officials and leaders of the State made a tour of the affected areas and reported that the food situation was in all conscience serious due to failure of the crops following adverse weather early this year.

Mr. Ajit Prasad Jain, Union Food Minister, considered these reports exaggerated and affirmed that the supply position was well in hand.

A few days ago, "harrowing tales of hunger and misery" were told at the Purnea district panchayat conference held at Katihar.

Eighty per cent of the rabi crops in the district were said to have failed due to unseasonal rains and hailstorm.

Some parts were described as famine-stricken and others as facing an "unprecedented" or "precarious" situation.

The villagers in the affected areas were restive and panicky.

It is not clear how denial of blazing facts can help the authorities to solve a grave problem.

The alarming food situation has been brought about by inclement weather—a factor beyond all human control—and it will certainly redound to the credit of the Union and State Governments if they ascertain the extent of the distress and relieve it with concerted and speedy measures.

Book Trade

THE logic behind the argument that the State can better manage the diffusion of learning and culture in India than private enterprise by taking over under its charge the publishing trade is not easily discernible.

If, for instance, cheap editions of the classics have greater chances of selling well, why cannot a publishing house compete in the open market and produce them in numbers?

Why should the State alone be capable of doing this, unless it proposes to run the whole venture at a loss and is prepared to stand this expenditure in the interests of the nation?

The entire fault for the backwardness of the publishing industry in India lies not with the reading public but with the industry itself, and this deficiency can be remedied only by organising the trade on sound lines, with Government help if needed.

★

Whatever the intentions may be, it seems hardly in conformity with democratic principles and practice to arrogate to the State the sole privilege of dispensing knowledge and culture.

New Italian beachwear by Emilio Pucci, modelled on mediaeval lines, was shown to the British public for the first time at a Kinghtsbridge (London) store. Photo shows: Tea and biscuits for model Maria during the show. She is wearing a long Terry Toga entitled "Wolf."

Riding Princess

Her Majesty the Queen, the Queen Mother and Princess Margaret were attending the three-day horse trials at Badminton, Gloucestershire. They were the guests of the Duke of Beaufort, Master of the Queen's Horse at Beaufort House. Photo shows Princess Margaret out riding with her host, the Duke of Beaufort, at Badminton.

Kung's Weekly Chat

Paradise Isle Had A Sordid Past

MANY places, lovely in themselves, have a grim and forbidding history, traces of which linger on long after the incidents and characters have been forgotten.

Here is a fascinating account of Tasmania, part of the "Touring Round the World Series" from the "Philatelic Magazine."

TASMANIA IS COMMONLY CALLED "THE JEWEL OF THE COMMONWEALTH" BUT, IN THE EARLY DAYS OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY, IT WAS THE LOCATION OF ONE OF THE MOST INFAMOUS CONVICT SETTLEMENTS IN THE WORLD.

Far worse indeed than the New South Wales penal colonies, Tasmania was reserved for the truly desperate criminals, some sent from that other hell, Norfolk Island and others who, having committed offences since their transportation from England, were deemed to require a more severe punishment.

Justice did not exist. Convicts were farmed out as slaves to settlers and could be flogged almost to the point of death should their masters complain of the slightest insolence.

In 1833 there were 17,000 convicts in Tasmania and of these only 5,000 had never been flogged.

Macquarie Harbour, on the west coast, was the site of the convict settlement, a grim lonely place approached by a narrow entrance called "Hell's Gate."

Escape was almost impossible; nearly a hundred tried but most were shot and those who did get away could live only by killing and eating each other.

A few escapees and other lawless men formed themselves into armed gangs of bushrangers and terrorised the country while the original inhabitants of the island, the Aborogines, made indiscriminate war upon all white men and were themselves as ruthlessly exterminated.

Eventually a hundred or so bushrangers were caught and hanged while as for the blacks—a pitiful remnant numbering a couple of hundred were transported to Flinders Island in Bass Strait in 1835. By 1860 the race was extinct.

Such was the impact of the white man on Tasmania, now one of the States of the Commonwealth of Australia — the smallest State, incidentally.

A heart-shaped island, it covers 26,215 square miles and supports a population of 291,000. Two hundred miles of water divide it from the Australian continent.

In 1642 Abel Tasman, sailed from Batavia with two ships and on November 24th sighted Tasmania, which he named Van Diemen's Land after the Dutch Governor-General of the East Indies, Anthony van Diemen.

By that name it was known during the vile period of the convict settlement until, sickened by the memories it evoked, the inhabitants decided to call the island after its sailor-discoverer.

The name was adopted by statute in 1853, the year when stamps were first issued. Those stamps, however, bore the legend Van Diemens Land and continued to do so until 1858.

The island is probably the most thoroughly mountainous in the world. It is a land of contrasts also.

The western regions consist of mountainous terrain unsurpassed in the wild grandeur of range upon range clothed with magnificent forests, fine rivers and glacial lakes.

The eastern side presents a scene of placid settled farm lands and a coastline of golden beaches interspersed with rocky headlands and capes.

A few years ago Tasmania could be classed as purely agricultural land, selling produce to the other Australian States and overseas.

But in the last twenty years or so valuable secondary industries have commenced to grow alongside the development of the big hydro-electric schemes, one result of which has been to ensure that electricity reaches 90 per cent of Tasmania's inhabitants.

Capital city is Hobart pictured on the 2d. value of the 1899-1912 pictorials, but now a fine flourishing place with a population of 76,000.,

The approach to the city up the river Derwent is splendid indeed. From the estuary it is but twelve miles to the Hobart wharves and that short journey provides a succession of bays and inlets with a background of green fields, wooded hillsides and orchards, culminating in the grandeur of Mount Wellington towering over the city.

A motor road runs from Hobart to the pinnacle of Mount Wellington, 4,166 feet above sea level, and from there is an immense view of range upon range of mountains, coastal scenery, golden beaches and rolling farm lands.

One of the fascinating features of Tasmanian philately stems from the railway — the collection of T.P.O. markings.

Usually found on the stamps of the pictorial type they are by no means common, and although there are at least eleven different types he will be a fortunate collector indeed who manages to pick up more than three or four examples.

The main line from Hobart to Launceston is 134 miles in length, with branch lines extending from Bridgewater Junction (a station 13½ miles from Hobart) to Kallista (45 miles) and from Conara Junction to St. Marys.

Talking of T.P.O.'s reminds us that another feature of Tasmanian philately which is becoming increasingly popular is the collection of the ordinary town postmarks found on the pictorial issues.

Astonishing as it may seem, there were no less than 450 post offices operating at that time so there is plenty of scope and, of course, many are rare.

Here you will find such names as Hagley, Hadspen, Carrick and Westbury — mere names unless you know that those four charming little places are situated on the North-west Coast and look exactly like old-world English villages save for the fact that behind them the mountains rise to 4,000 feet or more.

Philiatelically Tasmania has tended to become one of the neglected countries in recent years, but, in point of fact, her stamps make an extremely interesting study.

Even if the expensive earlies are left out of the picture the pictorials could provide a study in themselves — and not merely from the point of view of cancellations.

TRINIDAD HAS NEW MUSIC FOR EXPORT

CHRONICLE CORRESPONDENT

PORT OF SPAIN.

TRINIDAD is quietly—well, not quite quietly—hatching another music form to rival the Calypso, the island's other great contribution to world music.

This time, the word from Trinidad, dad, is "Tinpany," or music of the steel band.

Actually, tinpanic music has been clanked out here for a long time.

But now, tinpany has grown up enough to take itself seriously, and the steel bands are becoming refined.

In mood and performance the best of them have left behind the rambunctious byways of this rythm-mad city and are smooth enough to be at home in the big-time North American and European night spots, now beginning to angle for their services.

Steel Bands

Techniques are polished, the music sweet and haunting.

Yet it is still a point of honour that the instruments—band range from eight to 30 players—must begin life as ordinary metal oil drums, discarded automobile brake drums, or filched garbage-can lids.

SOME OF TODAY'S PROFESSIONAL PLAYERS USED TO BE "ROBUSTMEN"—BUT THEY DON'T MUCH LIKE TO TALK ABOUT THAT.

Robustmen, as they called themselves, were hoodlums of a wartime Trinidad crime wave.

To counter their violence magistrates were given extraordinary powers.

The Government's precautionary edicts include the banning of carnivals, "jump-up" dancing and other methods used by exuberant Trinidadians to let off steam.

Drum-beating and band performances were also prohibited without special permission.

Because of wartime shortages musical instruments were hard to get.

So Robustmen and other frustrated young men began stealing the lids of garbage cans to use as percussion instruments.

From garbage cans the Robustmen moved on to experiment with oil drums, then car brake drums.

When V-E Day came the steel bands were already taking shape and performed prominently in unofficial celebrations.

A young man named Ellie Mannette about this time discovered that by shaping his "pan" in a certain way he could produce a wide range of notes.

Soon the pans were musical instruments; the bands became orchestras.

Rivalry

Steel bands spread to other Caribbean islands.

Antigua was the first to have a Steel Band Association, formed in 1949.

Then came another phase of tinpany violence.

Rivalry between bands in Trinidad led to feuds and gang warfare. This became so bad that in September, 1949, commando police squads moved in on the warring bandsmen, arrested 250.

The Governor of Trinidad appointed a "Steel Band Committee" to make a sociological survey and to recommend steps to channel the bands into recreational and cultural activity.

Band leaders held a peace conference.

The government provided land for a Steel Bandsmen's Community Centre.

A Steel Band Association was formed which made rules and settled disputes.

Tinpany received full cultured recognition in 1951 when "Taspo" (Trinidad All-Steel Percussion Orchestra) was sent to perform at the Festival of Britain, and to tour Britain and the Continent, with expenses paid out of public subscription.

Today the feuds are forgotten.

Steel bands are well managed and smartly turned out, often sponsored by major oil companies (which also supply the oil drums).

Lifer Becomes Jail Official

THE Bombay Government is among the first to reorientate its prison policy in accordance with the findings of the latest psychological research into penology vis-a-vis criminology.

The aim underlying the prison reforms is to reform the criminal and to reclaim him for society; for during his term of imprisonment he is taught certain crafts and trained in certain avocations best suited to his aptitude, so that he earns his living honestly after release and settles down as a good citizen once again.

The latest experiment in jail reforms, that of providing an open jail to well-behaved prisoners, is the most striking instance of the Government's desire to keep alive optimism in the minds of convicts so that they can after their release be good citizens.

NEW LIFE

That this experiment bids fair to be a real success is borne out by the example of a life-timer from the open jail at Yeravda who is shortly to be absorbed as technical assistant in the Jail Department on completion of his term of imprisonment.

He is 33-year-old Babu alias Narayan Mahadik. He comes from a normal peasant stock and worked as a shop boy before his conviction.

The unusual aptitude of this untrained man for artistic work came to be revealed only after his admission into the prison.

The authorities too, on their part, encouraged him in the pursuit of his hobby and afforded him all facilities in that direction.

TURNS ARTIST

During his term of imprisonment, Mahadik has shown uncanny artistry in his drawings and paintings. He is also adept in weaving and has designed several varieties of carpets.

One of such carpets found its way to India House in London for exhibition in the museum of jail industries.

Narayan Mahadik

That is not all. Mahadik has made several statues and statuettes. The replicas, in cement concrete, of the Ashoka Pillar that adorn the premises of the Central Prisons at Yeravda, Ahmedabad and Nasik are his creation. So also is the bust of Shivaji in the prison park at Yeravda.

Besides, Mahadik finds time to give active guidance to his fellow-prisoners and is exceptionally well-behaved.

The posts of technical assistant carry a scale of Rs. 100-4-120-5-160 and are normally reserved for candidates possessing the required technical qualifications and those within the prescribed age-limit.

But Mahadik's case is a unique one in every sense of the term, and that accounts for his impending absorption in Government service as a special case.

This gifted prisoner thus will have found the kind of job that would keep his artistic impulses unimpeded.

What is more, his continued association, in a different capacity, with the jail will go a long way in furthering the Government's policy of training prisoners in suitable crafts and avocations towards their eventual rehabilitation.

Crusoe's Isle Will Be Haven For Birds Of Paradise

CHRONICLE CORRESPONDENT

TOBAGO, West Indies.

AN ISLAND-OFFSHOT OF ROBINSON CRUSOE'S LEGENDARY STAMPING GROUND IS TO BE TURNED INTO A NEST-TO-THE-GRAVE WELFARE STATE — ONE STRICTLY FOR THE BIRDS.

Fittingly, the birds will not be of any ordinary, flit-around variety.

The beneficiaries of all the coaxing and cozening at Government expense will be the Americas' rarest wild bird—the Bird of Paradise.

Armed protection is to cover this ornithological social-service realm, with Government-subsidised immigration being negotiated.

All this paternalistic care will pay off, it is hoped, by encouraging the magnificently plumed and multicoloured birds to increase production, fight back harder against competition, and increase the Government's income.

Newcomers

About a dozen of the birds now inhabit 450-acre "Bird of Paradise Island," a mile and a half north-east of exotic Tobago, where novelist Daniel Defoe stranded Crusoe.

But the population has been steadily declining.

In 1909, 47 of the birds were brought from New Guinea, to bolster the population, negotiations are going on with the Australian Government to import another batch.

The newcomers would find the island designed as a paradise for a Bird of Paradise.

A full-time custodian with several assistants is to be appointed to live on the island.

Shelters and drinking fountains are to be built for the birds.

A boat from the mainland has been bringing food tidbits.

The Government - provided menu is to be extended still further.

A Banquet

State-planted trees provide a banquet even for peckish Birds of Paradise, with dishes like pawpaw, mango, banana and cashew.

New dishes are to be provided by planting sea grape, sweet lime, coffee (a favourite with these birds) and pomeric plants.

The custodian will be armed with a rifle.

He is to get orders to shoot at sight when he sees hawks, snakes and a particularly nasty bird called the Yellow-tail.

These predatory enemies attack the Birds of Paradise, rob their nests of eggs, drive them away from food and drink furnished by the Government.

Murder Trial Sensation

(Continued From Page 9)

There was a funeral and things went on without furore.

So now the lovers had only one more obstacle in their path to pleasure.

That was Mrs. Clark who was a silent witness to all the goins-on between the two.

Clark tried to get rid of her by prescribing tonics but failed twice.

At last, in despair, he took the help of some notorious gangsters and arranged for a 'robbery' in which she was successfully 'popped off.'

TILL DEATH DID THEM PART...

The trial lasted only a few days.

Clark made a full confession and tried his best to save Mrs. Fullam by taking the entire blame on himself—but the judges did not agree with him and found her also guilty of all the charges.

Both Mrs. Fullam and Clark were sentenced to be hanged by their necks till they were dead. Two other accused also got the same sentence.

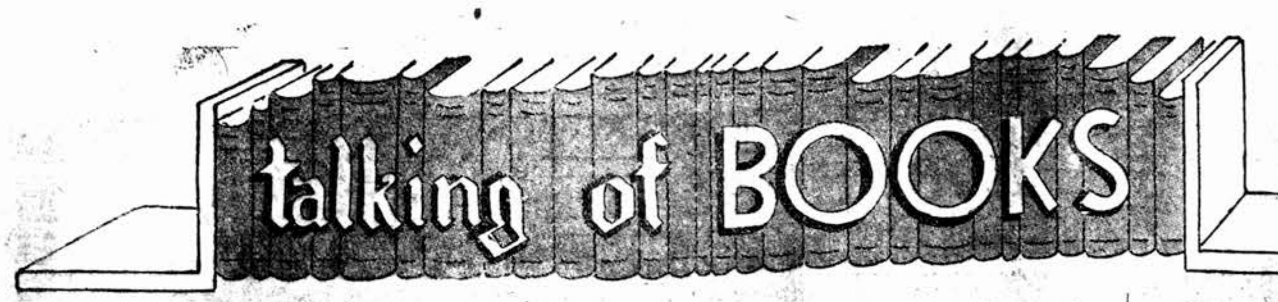
But Mrs. Fullam escaped the death as she was pregnant at the time of her sentence.

She gave birth to a child, but did not live long to suffer the miseries of penal servitude.

For in May, 1914, she died in Naini Jail, Allahabad, leaving behind one of the strangest tragedies of human passion and intrigue.

STAMPS AND ALBUMS

Make Ideal Gifts for all occasions. Price List Free. JAL COOPER, Standard Building (above Great Western Stores), Hornby Road, Bombay.



Poet-Saints Of India

MINSTRELS OF GOD (Vols. I and II). By Bankey Behari. Published in the Bhavan's Book University by Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan. Chowpatty, Bombay. Total pages 342. Price Each part Rs. 1-12.

THESE two volumes in the Bhavan's Book University series are devoted to a study of the poet-saints of India.

The author believes that "politicians are not saints" and "saints will not be politicians." The one is for the worship and wooing of the world—Prakriti—the womb of rebirth of the body consciousness—the source of suffering; whose misstyled Karma Yoga is an attempt to produce corn by thrashing the husk.

The saint is out to break this creature of Maya, which through births has been responsible for endless suffering.

The author who started life as a practising lawyer and in fact compiled many books on law, was gradually drawn to mysticism.

He came into close contact with Mahatma Gandhi, Ramana Maharshi, J. Krishnamurthi and Aurobindo.

Their influence on his life was so strong that he finally gave up every material belonging and became a sanyasin.

For eight years he went into isolation, observed a vow of silence, studied and wrote and contemplated on all that is best in all religions, including Christianity and Sikhism, but the Gita and the Bhagwata attracted him most.

For 16 years he worked on the Gita and his commentary on it won him a Doctorate in Theology.

With this background one can naturally expect a work of this character to be of the highest calibre.

He has written about the saints of India and since all of them have expressed themselves through poetry he has entitled his work "Minstrels of God."

In these two volumes he deals with 13 poet-saints starting with the Brajgopis.

He covers Mirabai, Jaidev, Surdas, Chaitanya, Tukaram and Tulsidas, amongst others.

In each case he deals with the life of the saint in brief but mainly concentrates on the poetic expression of the saint's devotion to God.

This is a worthy addition to the Bhavan's Book University series.

—H.

Closer Study Of Art, Literature Based On Loves Of Krishna

THE LOVES OF KRISHNA. By W. G. Archer. Published by George Allen and Unwin, London. Pages 127 plus 39 plates. Prices 30s

THE story of Krishna has enthralled Indian artists and poets for many generations. His spiritual position as a God in the Hindu pantheon and his status as the supreme lover have together provided the inspiration for countless assays in literature and art.

In this book the Keeper of the Indian Section of the Victoria and Albert Museum relates in full the vivid story of Krishna's life, relating it to the literature and art that surrounds his figure.

The author is concerned primarily with the art and it is to interpret this art that he covers also the poetry of Krishna.

The Hindu paintings of Rajasthan and the Punjab hills with which the author is primarily concerned dealt chiefly with the varied phases of romance.

They were no doubt, at first sight, easy to appreciate. The author stresses that they required elucidation as vital as most other forms of art.

He points out for instance, "what, in fact, might seem at first sight to be a simple portrait proved on closer understanding to be a study in despair, a revelation of delight or a clue to rapture, each image with its sexual implications contriving to express some nuance of longing."

The implications of these paintings were not always apparent from the painting itself.

Without the comprehension of the poetry, much of its true significance was lost.

The purpose of this book, therefore, is to throw some light on Indian painting by presenting the story of Krishna in the clearest possible terms and outlining the characteristics of the poetry that centred round him.

The plates which are reproduced, some of them for the first time, are very attractive indeed and the introduction to those paintings, which constitutes the book, justifies itself by its command over the literature in connection with the great lover.

It is published in the series of Ethical and Religious Classics of East and West.

H. E.

Tajik poet Mirzo Tursum—Zadeh who was honoured at the Tajik Art festival held in Moscow.

Agricultural Practice

PRINCIPLES OF AGRONOMY. By V. T. Subbiah Mudaliar. Published by the Bangalore Printing and Publishing Co., Ltd., Bangalore 2. Pages 343. Price Rs. 17-8.

This book is primarily intended for the use of students of agriculture and covers the syllabus prescribed by the Universities in South India.

It deals with the principles and practice of agriculture with special reference to South India.

It covers four different sections, soil, tillage, irrigation and manures and fertilisers.

There is in addition, an appendix on agricultural meteorology and another one on agricultural experiments.

The material collected in this book is based on the experience gained by the author in the field and the classroom.

It will, therefore, be found highly useful by students, though they will have to allow for the personal opinions of the author.

H.

Asked the teacher: "Now, if I were to lay five eggs here and two eggs there, how many would I have?"

"You couldn't do it, teacher," replied Jimmy.

Glamour Of Stage Lures Girls

PAINT ON THEIR FACES. By Jerry Weil (Signet) 25 c.

A very interesting characterisation of three girls who came to New York with high hopes of a brilliant carrier on Broadway stage.

It's a fight all the way up with no holds barred.

The book gives intimate glimpses of how far the girls would go to see their names up at the marquee in Times Square.

The book also has a word of advice to the thousands of girls who leave their happy homes for a life of misery and frustration that is their ultimate lot, at least of the very vast majority.

Only real talent acquired after hard and persistent effort would help and nothing else and that includes their beauty and flesh.

—R. J.

Sodom And Gomorrah

THE LAST DAY OF SODOM AND GOMORRAH. By Paul Ilton. (Signet) 25 cts.

Here is another addition to the growing list of books and movies that are cashing in on the popularity of biblical stories with accent on sex and spectacle.

As it undoubtedly must end, virtue triumphs over passion and debauchery.

The characters and events are monotonously familiar with what we have seen on the screen in recent years, but nevertheless quite an exciting book to curl yourself up with on a quite evening when you have nothing else to do.

— R. J.

Standard Work On Gurudev

THE AWARD OF ONE OF THE RABINDRA MEMORIAL PRIZES FOR 1956-57 TO SJ. PRABHATKUMAR MUKHERJI FOR HIS MONUMENTAL WORK, RABINDRAJIVANI (LIFE OF RABINDRANATH TAGORE) HAS BEEN UNIVERSALLY ACCLAIMED AS THE MOST BEFITTING AND WELL-DESERVED AWARD MADE SINCE THE INCEPTION OF THE PRIZE BY THE GOVERNMENT OF WEST BENGAL.

It is certainly an appropriate award. A prize in the name and memory of Gurudeva has gone to what by common consent is regarded as the most comprehensive biography of Gurudeva written so far in any language.

The award is well-deserved in that it marks the completion of a task of immense magnitude involving nearly 45 years of devoted labour.

Even in its physical aspect the output is staggering. The four books of "Rabindra-Jivani" cover the richly creative life of a myriad-minded man who, in a life of four scores, bestraddled two centuries and made significant contribution practically to every department of life with a bewildering versatility. No wonder that, in all, the four volumes contain more than 1500 pages of double-crown octavo size in 280 chapters.

Qualitatively, Rabindra-Jivani gives ample evidence of Prabhatkumar's inordinate love of labour and his capacity for sustained documentation work.

He has been unsparing in his search for facts.

There is nothing worthwhile by or on Rabindranath which he has not studied and sifted, analysed and assessed.

He does this with the meticulous objectivity of the historical biographer — a feat which would have been difficult of achievement by any other person who had his opportunity of intimate personal contact with Gurudeva over long years.

Prabhatkumar's love of labour transforms the Jivani into a labour of love.

There is no doubt in our mind that the book will remain a standard work in the field—a source-book which no one interested in Gurudeva's life and works can do without.- **VISVA-BHARATI NEWS.**

TAJIK ART FESTIVAL

Last month saw the opening of a Ten-Day Festival of Tajik Literature and Art in Moscow. During these ten days the people of Moscow saw performances of the Lakhuti Drama Theatre, V. Mayakovsky Russian Drama Theatre, S. Aini Theatre of Opera and Ballet, and concert programmes of the Pamir Ensemble, the Ensemble of Rubob Players and the Song and Dance Ensemble, all of which were given at the theatres and concert halls of the capital. Photo shows Women's Dance Group of the Rubob Ensemble.

YOU BE THE JUDGE

Here are three typical illustrations based on well-known cases.

The average intelligent man should be able to give a reasonably just verdict.

Weigh the arguments of both sides and pass judgment.

Court decisions are appended at the end.)

VERY rarely did Mr. Sellout go out of his shop leaving everything to his assistants. Even if he did, he would go after leaving behind a bundle of instructions.

Once while leaving the shop he told his assistant Miss Help: "Sell nothing to Mr. Joseph, unless he pays you ready money for I have no god opinion of his honesty."

Miss Help carried out the instructions of her master to the letter — and a little further.

In the evening she told Joseph's wife what her boss had told her in the morning.

The wife in turn told the husband who in turn told his lawyer.

The lawyer brought an action against Mr. Sellout for defamation.

The lawyer argued: "My Lord! Mr. Sellout has arrogated to himself the right to make such a remark about the honesty of my client. No doubt he is free to have his own opinion but he should not make an announcement of it.

"By making such an announcement to his assistant he has defamed by client. He has to pay damages for this."

Mr. Sellout pleaded: "Your Lordship! No doubt it is true that I made that statement. I was interested in the protection of my business. I think I have freedom to instruct my people in good faith to do the best".

Would you order damages?

★

ANAND had a servant at home and a cheap one at that.

Anand would grudge paying even this single servant.

He was most irregular when the question of payment came.

Many times the servant was not paid for months.

The servant was helpless, for, all his demands and appeals fell flat on the ears of the indifferent Anand.

At last he decided to solve the problem himself.

Next day when he was sent to the bank to bring some money he paid himself all the arrears and brought back what was left.

This upset Anand.

His blood boiled at the high-handedness of the arrogant servant.

Enraged with fury he caught hold of the trembling servant by the collar and dragged him to the police.

"Here is a thief who steals his master's money to get himself paid, he said.

The police were perhaps sympathetic to the servant, who had to face trial for theft.

The servant was as simple in his argument as he appeared: "My Lord! My master was not kind enough to pay me for months.

I had his money in my hand and I got myself paid out of it.

"I cannot understand how I have committed theft."

The police maintained that he was a thief: "Your Lordships! The servant's argument appears to be sound. Legally he is guilty.

"He is not free to take away his master's money or goods for unpaid wages without his consent. If he does so he will have committed theft. He is to be punished."

Do you hold the servant guilty?

★

THE comity between Shankar and Kishen was well known to every one.

It was also known that each was trying to cut the other's throat, if chance permitted.

Each had engaged men to spy on the other to know the various steps that were being taken.

One day surprisingly enough Shankar invited Kishen for dinner.

Kishen's men felt something foul and started their investigations.

"Well! He warned me he'd do it if ever I come again."

They were able to unearth that Shankar had brought a good dose of deadly poison the very morning.

They also found out Shankar's plan.

He would mix the poison with the food and serve it at dinner.

They set to work immediately.

In no time the police dragnet tightly closed on Shankar.

His house was searched and the poison was seized.

He had to admit that it was procured that very morning.

They also found

The rest was easy for the police and for Kishen.

Shankar was put up for trial on the charge of attempting to murder Kishen.

Accusing Shankar of attempt on the life of his rival the police told the court:

"Your Honour! The stage was set for the doom of the victim. There was the invitation for dinner. There was the poison ready.

"Only the victim had to walk into the trap. Thanks to the alertness of Kishen's people the attempt was foiled."

Shanker's advocate replied: 'My Lord! It is not right to hold my client guilty of the attempt to murder. I maintain that there was no attempt at all.

"No doubt he had procured the poison, no doubt he had in-

"No doubt he had procured the poison, no doubt he had invited the other for dinner. But I say this is not an attempt. At best it may be described as an attempt.

"Mere inviting one for dinner or procuring poison is not an offence. In addition to that there must be some over act on the part of the accused towards the commission of the offence.'

Do You agree with the advocate?

Answers

1. Under the Indian Criminal law Mr. Sellout would not be guilty of defamation. When a person makes an imputation in good faith for the protection of his own [illegible] would not be defamation.

(III-a-9th Exception. S. 499 I.P.C.)

2. The servant is guilty of theft. That is the law. It says that "It would be theft if a servant takes a way his master's goods for unpaid wages without his consent."

(Based on AIR 1927-All-470)

3. Shankar will not be punished. Mere preparation for committing an offence is not punishable in law. Preparation is the first step, attempt is the next, and commission is the final stage. Procuring poison or buying a knife is not an attempt but preparation only.

So Shankar would be exonerated of the charge

(Based ill - d - 307—IPC)

Outstanding Novel Of Post-war Period

THE GO-BETWEEN. By L. P. Hartley. Published by Hamish Hamilton for the Readers' Union, London. Pages 280. Price 5 s.

'THE Go-between' is one of the outstanding novels of the post-war period. Though its plo t is simple, it is the presentation, the highly tensed writing that makes it so great.

Set in Edwardian times the novel tells the story of a school boy caught in a crisis of adult emotions among members of the country family with whom he is holidaying.

This crisis arises out of a simple triangular relationship, with the girl of the family pledged to marry one but in love with another of the characters in the work.

The go-between himself is the school boy, who unwittingly, by functioning as a messenger, plays such a significant part in bringing the story to a climax.

It is not this story, however, that makes the novel so interesting.

It is the child's reactions to the events in which he has been unsuspectingly involved and the acute sensitivity and brilliance with which the workings of his mind are unravelled, which make for the outstanding quality of the novel.

Simple as the narrative is, the tension which the author succeeds in creating and the implications which continuously simmer off the boiling couldron which is the centre of the novel, hold the reader gripped to it in a manner seldom possible with a plot of that kind.

It is, therefore, the child who is the centre of the novel.

It is he who provides the unity of the plot.

It is his character which unravels as the story proceeds.

It is his reactions which make this novel worth reading.

The story is set amidst one of the hottest summers that England faced.

The child is somehow attracted by this temperature. The tenseness in the atmosphere, the simmering heat which affects him so much is perhaps only characteristic of the temper of the novel.

One gets the impression as one reads this brilliant study that the atmosphere that prevailed at Brandham is generated as much by the author's brilliance as by the unsympathetic summer sun that year.

For those who crave merely for action this book may not be attractive but for those to whom it is the work of art which matters, The Go-Between will be an experience which leaves them as tense and exhausted as it does the characters in the work.

H.E.

In Suspense

A large, flustered woman, dragging a small boy, sailed through the station barrier and approached her waiting husband.

"Hullo," said the man. "You're late."

"Oh, don't talk about it, Alf.' replied his wife. "I never'ad such a time! What with young Bill 'anging on me 'and, me 'anging on to the luggage-rack the train 'ung up in a tunnel and you 'anging about the station for me, I was in a regular state of suspense."

NOT A POEM

The struggling author and his lovely young wife were at a party. A friend approached the writer and with admiration in his voice said: 'Penwell, your wife is the most beautiful woman in the room. And her gown is positively a poem."

The writer nodded gloomily and replied: "Not a poem, old man—sixteen poems, seven short stories and a novel."

Sword dance performed by the Pamir Ensemble at the Tajik Art Festival in Moscow.

Broadway Hit Is Based On Life Of Underdog's Champion

NEW YORK.

HE WAS A RAZOR-SHARP STOOP-SHOULDERED MAN WITH A DECEPTIVELY INNOCENT DRAWL WHO IN HIS LIFETIME RECEIVED FULLY AS MANY BRICKBATS AS BOUQUETS.

But now, as the 100th anniversary of his birth is marked, Clarence Darrow has become a hero of recent American history.

A Broadway hit, "Inherit The Wind," is based on Darrow's career, with Paul Muni playing the celebrated lawyer who always fought for society's underdogs.

And a best-selling novel, "Compulsion," recounts a fictionalised Darrow role in the kidnap-murder trial of Nathan Leopold and Richard Loeb.

So much attention probably would amaze the modest man who was born in the little town of Kinsman, O., on April 18 1857.

As a youth he worked in a factory and a store before teaching district school for dol. 30 a month.

Then he turned toward law, and at 21 was admitted to the Ohio bar, practising in Andover and Ashtabula, O., before moving to Chicago.

For Underdog

"The gay nineties" were far from gay for many citizens, especially those employed by big industries.

Hours were long work was hard, unions were frowned on,

By Jerry Klein

and there was little protection for the person who fell sick or was injured on the job

For such people young Darrow became a champion.

Darrow was asked to undertake a case that would require a lot of work and time-consuming travel.

ASKING WHAT THE DEFENDANT COULD PAY, HE WAS TOLD THE MAN HAD "ABSOLUTELY NO MONEY." DARROW REPLIED: "THAT SETTLES IT. I'LL HAVE TO TAKE THE CASE."

When a defendant did pay him, Darrow refused to count the money. "He didn't want to be bothered with money. He trusted everybody."

It was in 1924 that Darrow represented two wealthy young men, Leopold and Loeb, who had kidnapped and slain a Chicago boy in trying to commit "a perfect crime"

His dramatic plea for mercy and understanding won life sentences for the pair instead of the electric chair.

The next year, Darrow went to Dayton, Tenn., to defend John Scopes for leading that life as we know it results from a long, evolutionary process and that the Bible is not to be taken literally when it says the earth was created in seven days.

This was the famous "Monkey Trial" in which William Jennings Bryan said he was more interested in the rock of ages than in the age of rocks.

With his coat flapping loosely round his lanky [illegible] his thumbs tucked into his pockets, Darrow declared:

"I MAY HATE THE SIN, BUT NEVER THE SINNER. MY LIFE HAS BEEN MISSPENT IN MUSTY COURTROOMS WITH HAIR-SPLITTING LAWYERS AND PONDEROUS JUDGES QUIBBLING OVER NOTHING. MY ONLY CONSOLATION IS THAT I HAVE ALWAYS BEEN FOR THE DEFENCE.'

Darrow died in 1938, when he was almost 81

In eulogy, it was said: "He preached not doctrines, but love and pity, the only virtues that can make this world any better."

SPORT CHRONICLE

A Warm Handshake

Here Queen Elizabeth is seen shaking hands with J. Dixon, Aston Villa's captain, before presenting the F. A. Cup, on Saturday, May 4, at the Wembley Stadium.

AUSTRALIAN SPORTS MUSTER

By Jack Talbot

AUSTRALIAN Wimbledon champion and Davis Cup star Lew Hoad left Sydney by air on April 16 for his sixth world tennis tour. He will try to win the three major overseas singles championships — the French, Wimbledon and United States titles.

Hoad played his first overseas tournament in Naples, but was beaten (6-8, 3-6) in straight sets by Luis Ayala (Chile) in the men's singles semi-finals of the Naples international lawn tennis tournament on April 27.

Though Ayala is a world-ranking player, his victory over Hoad provided the biggest upset of the season so far. Except for two three-set exhibition matches against Geoff Brown, Hoad has played no tennis since the national championships early in the year. For more than six weeks he was encased in a plaster cast because of a back injury.

After this Hoad will compete in the Italian championships in Rome from May 6 to May 14 and a tournament in Vienna from May 15 to May 19. These events should get him into good condition for the French championships from May 20 to June 2.

As soon as the French titles end Hoad will go to England for grass court play at Manchester until June 8. Wimbledon starts on June 24.

Hoad has arranged with the Lawn Tennis Association of Australia to join Australia's official team in England. He will stay with it for the American tour under the managership of Cliff Sproule.

At 22, Hoad has reached the moment in his career when he must make up his mind whether he is going to turn professional or remain an amateur.

ANOTHER OFFER FROM KRAMER

The day before he left Sydney for overseas, Hoad received another offer to turn professional. The offer was made by Bob Barnes, Sydney agent for big-time American Professional tennis promoter Jack Kramer.

Australian tennis experts say that if Hoad gives up amateur tennis, Australia might lose Davis Cup supremacy. With Hoad and Rosewall out of the way, Australia's Davis Cup future would be in the hands of players like Ashley Cooper, who are untried in the nerve-racking tension of the Challenge Round.

The experts emphasise that it is impossible to tell if players like Cooper, Neale Fraser, Roy Emerson and Mal Anderson would succumb to Challenge Round nerves. This seems to be an unrealistic outlook.

After all, Hoad, Rosewall, John Bromwich, Frank Sedgman, and the rest of the long line of great Australian stars each had a first time up in the Challenge Round.

If Australia had to field a completely new team for this year's or next year's Challenge Round, and it lost, the event would not be an irreparable tragedy. It could be written off as a necessary introduction of youngsters to the big time.

Though Hoad believes his back injury to be completely cured, his close friends say he would be taking an undue risk if he delayed his switch to professionalism beyond the end of this year.

But Hoad said that he would not consider any offers he might receive until after the next Davis Cup Challenge Round.

"I have a feeling that Australian tennis fans would be hostile to me if I didn't turn out for our next defence of the Cup," he said.

R.L. WORLD CUP BONUS ASSURED

Australian Rugby League players selected for the World Cup squad may earn £120 in a fortnight. The Rugby League Board of Control has decided to pay players £30 a match.

Australia will play at least three matches, and possibly a fourth if it reaches the final.

The World Cup Series, contested between France, Britain, New Zealand and Australia, will start in Sydney and Brisbane on June 15 and the final, if necessary, will be played in Sydney on June 29.

If a final is unnecessary a combined Great Britain-France team (Northern Hemisphere) will play a combined Australia-New Zealand team (Southern Hemisphere).

Reserves will be paid £7-10 a match. Both players and reserves will receive £2-10 a day loss of time and £1 for Sundays.

The referees, one Australian and one New Zealander, will be paid £20 a match, plus the same loss of time allowances as the players.

Touch judges will receive £5 a match.

The Board has decided to instruct all League referees in Australia to enforce the 10 yards rule in penalty kicks.

DUTCH GIRL SWIMMERS INVITED

The Australian Amateur Swimming Union will invite Holland to send its two best girl swimmers to Australia next summer. The girls will compete in the New South Wales and national championships and other carnivals.

The NSW Amateur Swimming Association decided at a meeting on April 16 to ask the ASU to invite the girls. Victoria will co-operate with New South Wales to bring them to Australia.

The secretary of the NSW association, Mr. Sid Grange, said that no names had been stipulated.

"We want the two best Dutch girls at the time they are due to leave for this country," he said. "Holland was expected to give our girls their toughest opposition at the Melbourne Olympic Games, but the Dutch team was withdrawn. We believe that Holland's two best girls would be outstanding attractions in Australia and make our women's championships greater contests than usual. Most of the world's best men swimmers are in Australia, so there would be no point in bringing out overseas competitors to race them."

West Indies-England Test Prospects

IT'S A FIGHT BETWEEN W. I. BATSMEN AND ENGLISH FAST BOWLERS —IF WICKETS AREN'T SLOW

JOHN ARLOTT, who will be heard by listeners as one of the three commentators for the Test matches, offers his preliminary assessment of the chances of the two sides in a series which, he says, 'ought to produce some of the greatest cricket of post-war years'

WE all know that, given good weather, the England v. West Indies Test series of 1957 ought to produce some of the greatest cricket of post-war years. To forecast the outcome, however, is for a fool or a professional critic: assuming that the two are not one and the same, they stand about an equal chance of being right. Cricket, as has been said far too often, is an uncertain game: it has been said too often because it is true.

The main stumbling block to any assessment of the prospects of the two sides is that there is no reliable guide to the batting strength of either against the main attacking strength of the other. We know that on English wickets Valentine and Ramadhin were too much for the English batting in 1950.

In that year, however, neither Peter May, Colin Cowdrey, nor Peter Richardson played in a single Test; Denis Compton played in only one, and Trevor Bailey, the single remaining regular batsman, was third in the English averages, with Godfrey Evans fourth.

So far as the English chances of making large totals are concerned, everything seems to turn on whether or not Ramadhin and Valentine can — or are allowed to — bowl as they bowled in 1950.

I see no reason why Valentine should not: he is completely steady and he will always turn the ball on English wickets. Ramadhin is the great problem: potentially I would rate him still as the most dangerous spinner in the world—if he is allowed to get on top.

If the English batsmen can —and will—attack him as the Australians did he may be overcome.

We know that May, Compton, Richardson, and Cowdrey all have great punishing powers; but in South Africa at least they did not always demonstrate them.

The challenge to England's batting is to see that bowling does not force them into strokelessness: if that happens the West Indies bowlers have the stamina and the accuracy to plug away until wickets fall—in many overs, perhaps, but for few runs.

ALL'S NOT WELL WITH ENGLISH SIDE

It is easy to think, because England has done so well in recent Test series, that all is well with the side: it is not. The bowling appears well rounded, with good reserve strength, and it is backed by the fine wicket-keeping of Evans and fairly good fielding.

The batting is by no means happy.

IT IS OFTEN SAID THAT THERE HAS NOT BEEN A CONSISTENTLY SUCCESSFUL ENGLISH OPENING PAIR SINCE HOBBS AND SUTCLIFFE, BUT THE SITUATION HAS NEVER BEEN SO DIFFICULT AS IT IS NOW.

Trevor Bailey, it is true, did a useful stop-gap job in South African as Peter Richardson's partner. He saw the shine off the new ball, occasionally more than that; but he is not a true opener, he does not dominate the bowling, and to send him in first all but rules out the possibility of an effective rearguard action.

The post of first man in for England has never been so open: it may be filled by one of the batsmen who have promised so well for so long but have never quite come off — men like Tom Graveney (who likes opening the innings), his Gloucestershire clubmate, Arthur Milton, Alan Oakman; or by one of the new men: Michael Stewart, of Surrey, or Ken Taylor, of Yorkshire.

The entire problem is aggravated for English cricket followers by the fact that the Rev. David Sheppard, who would fill the position so handsomely and so well, is not available to play.

Even that is not the end of the batting doubts. How long can that great and happy cricketer, Denis Compton, go on as a Test batsman?

Our feelings would say for ever, but Test cricket is a stern matter.

The greatness is there still; the brilliance, however, is partly dimmed, and I doubt whether he could hold his place in face of even early failures against the West Indies.

'ENOUGH RUNS TO BOWL AT'

If I may have my guess, however, I will say that I expect May—having got his overdue 'bad trot' in Test matches out of his system in South Africa—Cowdrey and Richardson to play a series of sound and long innings, backed up by Compton, Bailey, and Evans.

UNLESS VALENTINE AND RAMADHIN REPEAT THEIR HYPNOSIS OF 1950 THE ENGLISH BOWLERS SHOULD HAVE AS THEY SAY, 'ENOUGH RUNS TO BOWL AT.'

What, now, of the English bowling? Against Australia last year — on phenomenally wet wickets, remember — the main attacking force was Jim Laker's off-breaks, with Tony Lock — left-arm breakaways — as a stronger second string than may appear from figures.

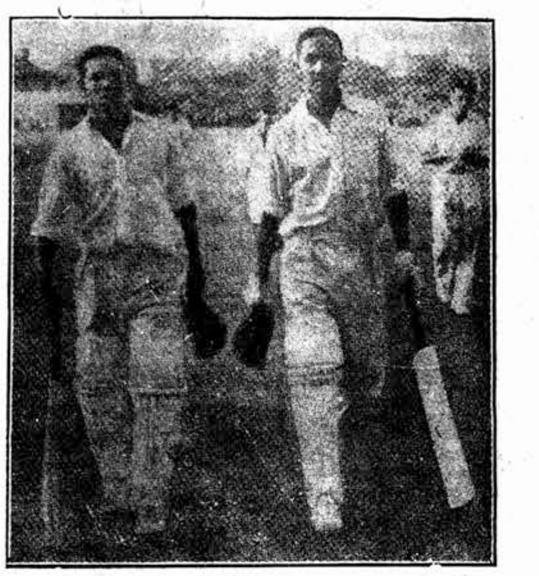
In South Africa, John Wardle, with the 'Chinaman' and its complementary googly instead of his usual orthodox left arm, was the outstanding bowler.

Now, the West Indies batsmen can be killers of slow bowling.

Yet in Tests of recent years they have proved vulnerable to leg-spin. Hollies, Jenkins, and Wright, in England in 1950; Gupte, in India; and the Australians, Richie Benaud and Jack Hill in the West Indies, all did well against them.

Their best batsmen are so fast on their feet and so militant in their stroke-making that it is doubtful if Wardle will prove so effective against them as against South Africa, and unless the ball is turning a lot they are quick to whip off-breaks away on the leg side.

I know that Everton Weekes, Frank Worrell, and Clyde Walcott are seven years older than when they last came to England, but Walcott at least could be a better player now than he was then, and if Weekes' leg is fully fit he could once more murder ordinary bowling on good wickets.



Everton Weekes and Frank Worrell (right) who are both thirty-three; on present form they should be as full of runs as they were seven years ago.

W. I. BATSMEN VS ENGLISH FAST BOWLERS

It seems to me, however, that unless we have slow wickets or such weather as in 1956 the main issue of the series will be fought out between the West Indies batsmen and the English fast bowlers.

THOSE THREE GREAT PLAYERS WEEKES, WORRELL, AND WALCOTT ARE ALL NOW IN THEIR THIRTIES; NOT VETERANS, BUT NOT QUITE SO SHARP OF EYE AS TO PLAY GREAT PACE WITH THEIR OLD ASSURANCE.

If the English bowling carries, as we may expect, at least two, possibly three, of Tyson, Statham, Loader, and Trueman, backed by Bailey, it will be a threatening force indeed on a wicket with any 'green' in it.

Statham, we may be sure, will be as hostile and accurate as ever, and Bailey as astute; but the series might well turn on the form of Tyson, Trueman, and Loader.

If two of them touch their best, then the slip fieldsmen had better look to their catching, for the rubber may be in their hands.—"LONDON CALLING."

THEY WILL DO THE COMMENTARY

KENNETH ABLACK REX ALSTON JOHN ARLOTT

The team of commentators who will be covering the England-West Indies Tests for the BBC.

When Your Side Is Vulnerable, Penalty Of One Trick Doubled Is All You CanAfford

By Howard Schenken And Richard L. Frey

THE basis of sacrifice bidding is a matter of simple arithmetic. If neither side is vulnerable, game is worth about 400 points. Therefore, it pays to take a penalty of 300 points to save a sure game.

With both sides vulnerable, game is worth at least 600 points, so you will make a paper profit of 100 points or so if you take a set of 500 points when they could make game.

When only your side is vulnerable, a penalty of one trick doubled is all you can afford. And when only the opponents are vulnerable, you should not risk more than 300 points.

This last seems to be a departure from simple arithmetic, but it is not. True, a two-game rubber is worth 800 points to their side.

However, if you keep the rubber alive by taking a set, your vulnerable opponents are still three-to-one favourites ito win one game before you can capture two.

Many players do not understand this.

They are the players who lose the "big rubbers and then complain that when they take a 500-point set it doesn't help because the opponents win the rubber anyway, whereas their lucky opponents often win the rubber after taking a 500-point sacrifice.

This is not the only way that players take sets that are out of proportion.

Having driven the opponents to a point where there is a reasonable chance of defeating declarer through his misplay or wrong guess, they are not content to accept the chance for a profit.

For example, here's a recent hand.

VUL:	NORTH
N-S	S. 5 3
Score:	H. Q 10 9 7
N-S=30	D. A 8 6
	C. K 5 4 3
WEST (D)	EAST
S. A K 7 6	S. Q J 9 8 4
H. 8 4 3	H. A J 2
D. 5 2	D. 7 4 3
C. J 10 9 6	C. 8 2

SOUTH
S. 10 2
H. K 6 5
D. K Q J 10 9
C. A Q 7

The bidding:

WEST	NORTH
Pass	Pass
Pass	1 heart
2 spades	3 diamonds
4 spades	Pass
All pass	

EAST	SOUTH
Pass	1 diamond
1 spade	2 diamonds
Pass	4 diamonds
Pass	Double

South opened the king of diamonds and continued the suit.

North overtook the second lead with his ace and returned the ten of hearts. No matter what East did, he had to lose two tricks in each of the off-suits, so he went down three.

A 500-point penalty does not sound so bad. If South had made four diamonds, he would score 700 for rubber, 30 for tricks and 100 honours—a total of 830.

But there was a big "if." In order to make four, he would have to guess the location of the lack of hearts, for if the the lack of hearts, for if he lost two heart tricks and two spades, he would be set.

Let's say he guessed right only half the time. That means that East-West were paying 500 points against only 440.

In other words, they were giving better than even money with only a one-to-three chance of winning the rubber later.

The moral is this: No sacrifice bid is worth while when it hands the opponents more than they are sure to make.

TEACHING FUNDAMENTALS

Paul N. Cartin, a former track star at University of Wyoming, is spending a year teaching fundamentals of physical education at the Institute of Physical Education in Baghdad. The American athlete is seen here observing the technique of two Iraqi students during a class session.

Cricket In The Caribbean

A cricketing sketch by Neville Dawes from Jamaica.

U. S. Track Star Aids In Athletics ProgrammeInIraq

By JEFF WHITE

SHOWING some 100 Iraqi students how to teach rudiments of physical education is the job of 25-year-old Paul N. Carlin, a former U.S. track star at the University of Wyoming, who is spending a year as a member of the Institute of Physical Education in Baghdad.

He is helping in a wide range of sports which include basketball, volleyball, soccer, wrestling, boxing, gymnastics, badminton, calisthenics and table tennis, in addition to his specialty, track.

As a student at the University of Wyoming, Carlin competed in a number of important U.S. national track meets as a distance runner. He also coached the University's cross country team in 1952 and 1953 and in 1954 was the assistant to head track coach Wiles Hollock.

In his classes here, Carlin uses motion pictures, slides and film strips of U.S. sports stars to demonstrate proper techniques. He has also devised a special hoop to help in instructing basketball and is working on a metal chart which can be used to depict soccer tactics.

In addition to his regular teaching schedule, Carlin devotes part of his free time to training several outstanding Iraqi track athletes. "With proper training, more of Iraq's athletes could compare favourably with the world's best," Carlin says. He finds the group "eager to learn and developing rapidly."

Carlin is confident that the Institute will be supplying Iraq with an adequate number of competent physical education instructors in a few years.

The Institute, now in its third year, was established by acting Dean Akram Fahmi, Director of Physical Education, who spent three months in the United States in 1955 observing American physical education teaching and training methods.

The Institute, which offers a three-year-course for secondary school graduates, has about 35 students enrolled in each of its three classes and a faculty of 14 including Fahmi and Carlin. It will graduate its first class this June.

The school places emphasis on practical aspects of physical training, but there also are classes on theory, anatomy, physiology, hygiene, psychology and remedial gymnastics.

Fahmi is highly pleased with Carlin's contribution to the Institute. "Paul has done excellent work here," he says, "and has been a great help to our programme. There is a great need for young men like him to teach Iraq's youth."

To help meet this need for qualified teachers, Fahmi added, seven Iraqi students are now taking physical education courses in such U.S. colleges as the University of Florida, the University of Southern California at Los Angeles, the University of Miami and Springfield College at Springfield, Massachusetts.

BIG OFFER TO MIDDLEWEIGHT

Queensland middleweight boxer Clive Stewart has been offered a British Empire title fight in London against Englishman Pat McAteer. Stewart's manager-trainer Ern McQuillan received the offer on April 18.

"The offer was so unexpected that I haven't had time yet to decide what to do," McQuillan said. "But it proves that Stewart's name must be spreading abroad."

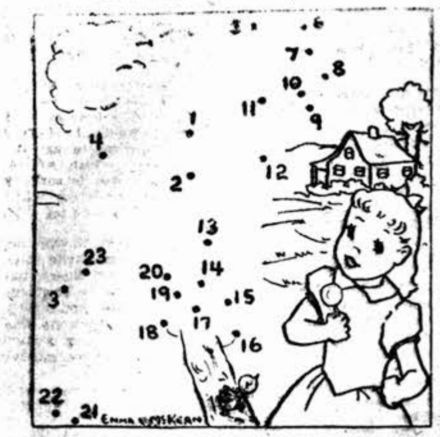
Sydney Stadium manager Harry Miller said Stewart could make more money in Australia than in England. "I can't see Stewart making a tough overseas tour when he is not quite seasoned," he said. "We couldn't stop him from going overseas provided he carries out his commitments with us."

The offer to Stewart makes one wonder how crazy boxing can get. This practically unknown young Queenslander made his name on only one fight. Late last year he outpointed tough Italian Luigi Coluzzi in Sydney. That could have been a fluke. Stewart still has to show that it wasn't.

Australian boxing critics say he will eventually become an outstanding fighter. But at this stage it seems doubtful whether the British Boxing Board of Control and the Empire championship committee would want this unknown and unrated newcomer to fight McAteer for the title.

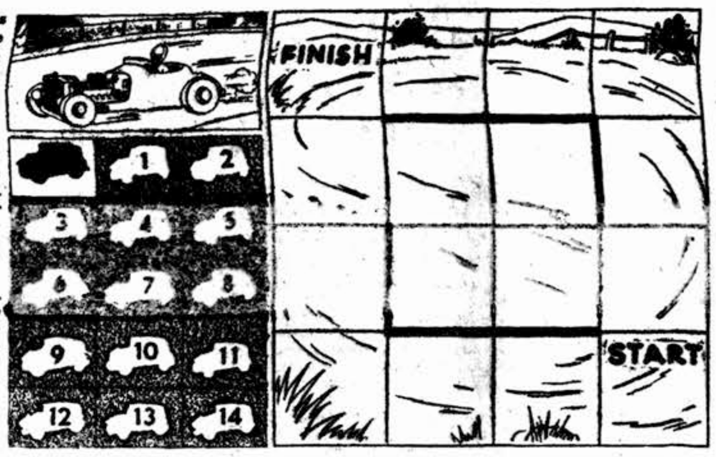
Puzzles & Pastimes

WHAT'S UP, DOT?



DOROTHY is up in the air as to how this fellow got in her back yard. What fellow? you ask. Why the figure who's outline is indicated by numbers and dots. You'll be able to see him, too, if you draw a continuous line from dot 1 to dot 23. Afterwards, you may wish to color the scene.

HOT-ROD TRAFFIC JAM



THIS test puts you in the driver's seat, but you may find yourself getting nowhere fast, trying to solve it.

Cut out the fifteen cars. Place the black car in the square marked "start", arrange the other cars according to their numbers, placing number 1 next to the "finish" square, number 2 immediately to the right of number 1, number 3 immediately to the right of 2, etc. Now the problem is to move the black car from the foot to the head of the traffic jam. That is, from the square marked "start" to the vacant square marked "finish."

You can move a car to any adjacent square, providing it is vacant. This includes squares which touch only at the corners. Do not, at any time, have two cars in the same square, and do not cut across heavy black lines which are integral to the course.

After the black car is in the "finish" square, the other cars must be returned to their original positions of numerical order. Doing this in twenty-one moves or less is a correct solution.

Solution: One way in 21 moves is—4, 5, 9, 10, Black, 14, 13, 12, 8, 5, 9, Black, 10, 9, 4, Black, 5, 8, 12, 13, 14.

QUICK IRISH FILL-IN

SURE 'n begorrah, you don't have to be an Irishman to recognize the terms that are missing from the following list of Irish songs and phrases. How quickly can you fill them in?

1. "The .... stone."
2. "Mother ...."
3. "The rose of ...."
4. "Where the river .... flows."
5. "It's a long way to ...."
6. "Come back to ...."
7. "The lakes of ...."
8. "The rocky road to ...."
9. "The .... cats."
10. "The halls of ...."

Answers: 1. Blarney. 2. Machree. 3. Tralee. 4. Shannon. 5. Tipperary. 6. Erin. 7. Killarney. 8. Dublin. 9. Kilkenny. 10. Tara.

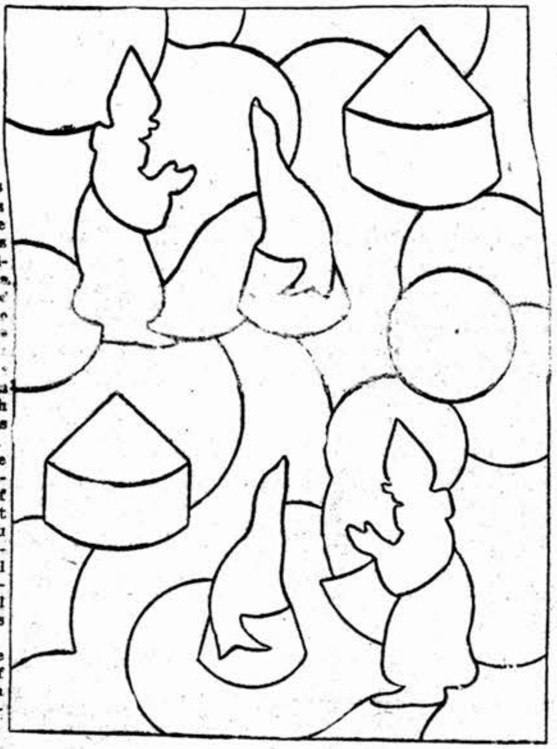
TESTING YOUR BROGUE

YOU'VE probably heard most of the following Irish terms repeated many times. How many of them can you accurately define?

1. Blarney ....
2. Colleen ....
3. Hooligan ....
4. Shenanigan ....
5. Shillelagh ....
6. Hibernian ....
7. Spalpeen ....
8. Machree ....
9. Mavourneen ....
10. Pratey ....

Answers: 1. Flattery. 2. An Irish lass. 3. A ruffian. 4. Trick. 5. Cudgel. 6. An Irishman. 7. Rascal. 8. My heart. 9. My darling. 10. Potato.

Touch of Spring



SPRING means the circus is coming and vice versa. A circus scene is Grandma's idea for a quilt design of three colors. No one color must be in adjacent spaces. This poses a problem with which Grandma needs help.

To solve it, use crayons or colored pencils of three different hues. Or, if you prefer, use ordinary lead pencil as a color indicator, and then fill in actual colors later.

Gay colors are appropriate, of course. A solution appears elsewhere in page.

Too Well Dressed

"Waiter, I've found a button in my salad," complained the diner.

"Very sorry, sir. It must have come off when the salad was being dressed."

It's A Trying Job For Drill Teachers

Chronicle Correspondent

NEW YORK.

I'M sticking it out. I'm trying to be as good a marine private as I can be."

So says Matthew C. Mckeon, the 32-year-old former drill instructor who was stripped of his staff sergeant's stripes for leading six young recruits to their deaths in a disciplinary march a year ago at the Marine training school at Parris Island, S.C.

On August 4, 1956, Mckeon was found guilty by a military court of negligent homicide in the drowning of the recruits.

He was sentenced to a bad conduct discharge, nine months at hard labour, a fine of dol. 270 and forfeiture of dol. 30 a month pay during confinement.

His case was reviewed by Navy Secretary Charles S. Thomas and on October 5 Thomas revised McKeon's sentence and overruled the bad conduct charge.

Thomas cut the jail sentence from nine months to three and set aside the dol. 270 fine.

Mckeon was reduced to the rank of private.

Pvt. Mckeon said he was satisfied he had a square deal at his court martial and in the subsequent moderation of his sentence.

Ever since Mckeon marched his platoon to Ribbon Creek, the training methods at Parris Island have been a controversial subject.

One of the big questions has been: "Are the training methods of the drill instructors too severe?"

Other D.I.'s have been called on the mat at Parris Island since the Mckeon court martial.

About 13 drill instructors and several enlisted men have been tried for mistreating recruits at this training camp in recent months.

French Hobbies

Chronicle Correspondent

PARIS.

The French spent 205,000,000 dollars backing horses in 1956... Large chunks of Noel-Noel's latest film have had to be reshot — he caught a virus infection during filming and finished 14 pounds lighter than when he began.... Mild spring is promising the champagne in August for the first time in over 50 years — usually it's September.... Hobby of actress Edwige Feuillere is collecting scent bottles.

New Cross-Number Test

CROSS-NUMBERS are solved by the same method as crosswords. The definitions or clues refer to numbers, one digit of which is to be placed in each square. Object, of course, is to find numerals that will function across and down.

1	2	▨	3	4	▨
▨	5	6			▨
▨	▨	7	▨	▨	▨
▨	▨	▨	8	▨	▨
▨	9	10		11	▨
▨	12		▨	13	14

ACROSS

1. About every four years there are how many full moons?

3. One horsepower can raise this many thousand pounds one foot in one minute.

5. Pre-kindergartner: — old — crib and — young — school!

7. Nine, without its tail.

8. Riddle: Two watches given as prizes are —.

9. A grand jury consists of from — to — persons.

12. There once was a boy named Atey who weighed 400 pounds. At meals how —.

13. Dick's father is Tom's son. Tom is 98 years of age. How old is Dick's grandfather?

DOWN

1. Number of bullets used in Russian roulette.

2. The term "Box the compass," means to turn the ship through all — points of the compass.

3. The temperature, Fahrenheit, at which water solidifies.

4. Two shy of 36.

6. To multiply a number such as 28 by 25, divide it by — and add two —s.

8. Bigamy is — wife — many; monogamy is the same!

9. It took Ed one and two-thirds minutes to cut out one tin pattern. At that rate how many could he cut out in half of an hour?

10. One-sixth of a gross augmented by one-sixth of two dozen.

11. Puppy's ounces:

He always seems bigger because of his bounces
Though his weight is only two pounds seven ounces.

14. By 1960 there will be 1, 3, 5 or 8, million more children in U. S. schools than there are now.

Solution: Across—1-13, 3-33, 5-2424, 7-0, 8-1, 9-1223, 12-88, 13-98. Down—1-1, 2-32, 3-32, 4-34, 6-40, 8-12, 9-18, 10-28, 11-39, 14-8.

Shopping Spree

FATHER'S three precious daughters were going shopping, which meant that father must provide the necessary funds. Being wise, he played no favorites. Each of the three daughters received exactly as much spending money as each of her two sisters, even to the same number of bills, or coins, regardless of denomination.

On this particular day, father's available funds consisted of seven $10 bills, seven $5 bills and seven 50-cent IOU's which, he warned his three daughters, were of no value whatever and, consequently not negotiable.

But the three girls thought they would like to have these seven IOU's anyway, even though they couldn't spend them. So father had to divide the seven $10 bills, seven $5 bills and seven IOU's among them in such a way that each daughter received a total of seven bills and worthless IOU's and yet all three had equal amounts of money to spend. How were the bills and IOU's distributed?

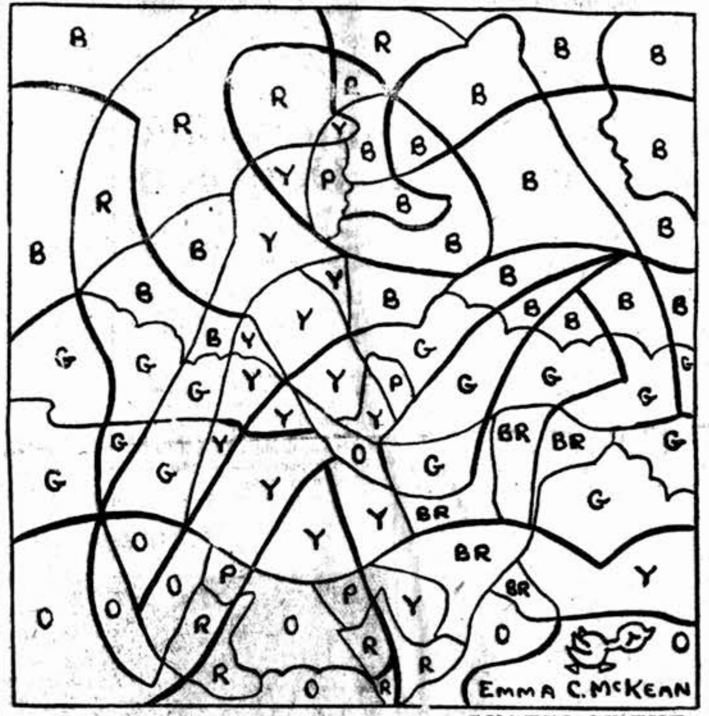
Answer: First sister received two $10 bills, three $5's and two IOU's; second got three tens, one five and three IOU's; third got two tens, three fives and two IOU's.

Brain Teaser

PETE MOSS grows seedling plants for market. He has cut the price so that he now sells two more seedlings for 15 cents than he formerly did. This has diminished his price $2 per hundred. How much does Pete now get per seedling?

Answer: He gets three cents per seedling now. A cut of $2 per hundred is two cents per seedling, so he formerly got five cents.

COLOR IS KEY TO THIS POSER



IF YOU have colored pencils or crayons, you can turn this (above) into a big surprise picture, for two hidden figures will appear.

Fill in the lettered spaces according to these directions: In every space marked by letter B, color with Blue pencil. R indicates Red color. G stands for Green. Y is for Yellow, and O stands for Orange. BR stands for BRown. Letter P indicates Pink.

Use Red lightly, if you do not have Pink.

Answer: A youngster holding an umbrella and accompanied by a dog.

QUOTES OF THE WEEK

"Frankness is the mausoleum of love and friendship. It doesn't solve misunderstandings — simply makes them worse."

—Playwright MARCEL AYME.

"One is born a radical — one doesn't become one."

—Old-time politician HENRI QUEVILLE (Radical).

Party Game

PAPERS and pencils will be needed for this game.

The first player names an object in the room, of not more than ten letters.

Everyone writes the name of the object down the left-hand side of their papers.

Then they write the name of an object beginning with each of the letters.

These should be objects not in the room.

Players check their papers by calling out their lists in turn, everyone crossing off any objects written by anyone else.

They count those they have left, and this is their score.

Now the second player takes a turn in naming an object in the room, and the process is repeated for as long as is desired.

Scores are totalled.

IDIOTIC!

"Look at the girl dressed up like a man. I call it idiotic."

"Pardon me sir, that is my son."

"Oh, I'm so sorry! I didn't know you were his father."

"I'm not. I'm his mother."

Three Musketeers

THE Public spat among the brothers Eisenhower — Dwight, Edgar and Milton—is over but not forgotten.

Brother Edgar's criticism of the size of President Dwight's budget and of brother Milton's "Liberalism" made headlines recently. Edgar says he would like to forget the whole thing, but some members of his party don't think he should.

One right-wing Republican on Capitol Hill suggested the formation of "I like Edgar" clubs all over the country.

When President Eisenhower sent the Congress a message suggesting a cut of 1,800,000,000 dollars in his budget, a Democratic congressman cracked: "I wonder who wrote this message—Milton or Edgar?"

EXPLANATION

Teacher had called on Johnny's mother, and told her that Johnny wasn't co-operating to the fullest extent in helping his education along. After the teacher left, his mother asked Johnny for an explanation. "Well, it's like this," he said, "she just doesn't teach anything I want to learn."

Children's Own Corner

My dear Sisters and Brothers,

THERE once lived a king and queen who, after many years of married life, were blessed with a little princess.

Close to their palace, there was a beautiful lake which looked cool and transparent and very tempting in the hot summer days.

But, alas! it was a forbidden lake, as there once lived a prince who had been turned into this lake by a wicked fairy, who cast a spell on the lake by which anyone who bathed in the beautiful lake would be turned into a duck.

Therefore, the beautiful princess was forbidden to go anywhere near it.

Wicket-keeper Prince Charles, heir to the British throne, appeals for leg-before-wicket, during cricket practice with members of the day school he attends. He returned to school after the Easter recess.

The Forbidden Lake

By Vilma Coutinho

As the princess grew up, she got more and more tempted to go and paddle in that lake as the water looked very refreshing, but her maids were always with her, and so she didn't have a chance to escape.

On her 18th birthday, there was a big celebration in the palace and everybody was busy feasting.

The maids were also busy, looking after the guests of the princess, and so the princess thought it was a good opportunity to find out why she was not allowed to go near the lake.

While everybody was busy, she slipped through the garden and went near the lake and stood gazing into the transparent waters.

The princess had a beautiful white gown and a lovely crown on her head, and when she looked into the water, she saw a beautiful white duck with a lovely crown of feathers on its head.

She was more than amazed to see a duck so white and with so lovely a crown too, so she slipped off her shoes and got into the lake in an attempt to take the duck home, as a birthday present to herself, but when she tried to catch the duck, she found that she had no hand at all but wings, which kept fluttering on the lake.

When she looked at herself more fully, she realised that she had already turned into a beautiful duck.

Now there was quite a commotion in the palace, and everyone was busy looking for the princess, but, alas! the poor princess could not be found anywhere.

The king then decided to go to the lake himself when he saw his beautiful daughter turned into a duck.

The story goes that the princess is still in the lake and swims in the arms of the prince and will continue to be in the lake with him for about a hundred more years to come, after which, it is hoped that they will both be transformed into their former selves, when the wicked fairy's spell will be broken.

SPOT THE BAT

Whiskered bat hangs upside down in sound slumber.

This little creature is often confused with the pipistrelle bat.

Both are small but the whiskered one is the smaller.

Long hairs cover its face, and on the upper lip they take the form of a fringe, which accounts for its name.

Usually found in old buildings and caves, it can sometimes be seen flying by day.

Some people say that it is the smallest mammal in Britain, but its wing-span of 8½ inches robs it of the distinction; that goes to the pykmy shrew

Balkan-ji-Bari

A RECEPTION was arranged in honour of our newly elected president of the All-India Balkan-ji-Bari, Acharya Kakasaheb Kalelkar at the Cooperage office of the organisation.

Kalbadevi Balkan-ji-Bari unit children and workers have gone to Matheran for an outing, and they will stay there for about a week. The number of the party is about one hundred.

Sankdi Sheri and Mandvi-ni-Pole Balkan-ji-Bari units of Ahmedabad are on a visit to Bombay. They will be given a reception by the Bombay State Balkan-ji-Bari on Monday, the 13th, evening.

Shri Shewak Bhojraj, Secretary-General, All-India Balkan-ji-Bari, will attend the seminar on "The Role of Voluntary Organisations in the Second Five-Year Plan," proposed to be held at Ootacamund.

Children in Bombay and elsewhere utilise their leisure time usefully and happily in the recreational activities organised by the different Balkan-ji-Bari units.

You may try and attend the Balkan-ji-Bari gatherings in your neighbourhood. You will be pleased to attend them, and you would wish to attend them always.

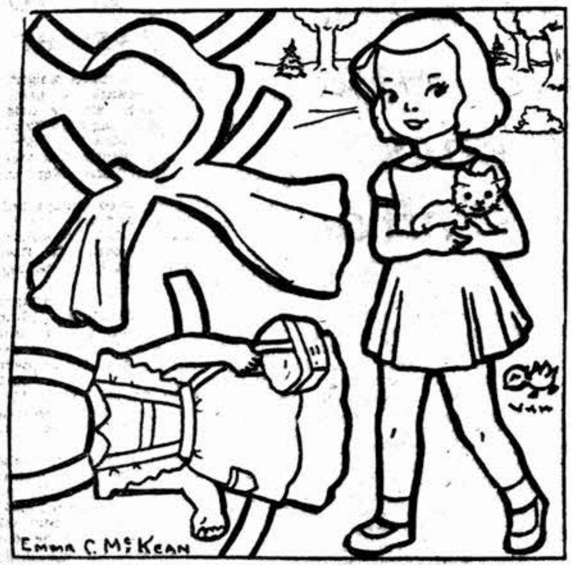
For joining the Balkan-ji-Bari, please send for its full particulars from Dada — "Gulistan," Khar—Bombay 21, mentioning your full name and address and age, and enclosing a six Naye Paise stamp for postage.

Dada will be happy to hear from you any time.

JAI HIND!

All Good Wishes from
Your Loving
Dada

CUT-OUT DOLL FOR JRS.



THIS cut-out doll can be dressed up to look like Little Red Riding Hood.

First, color each of the components carefully.

Then cut out the doll and paste it to thin cardboard or heavier paper.

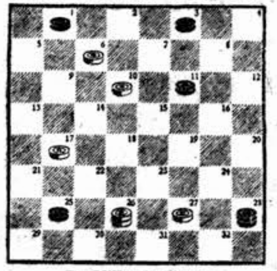
Next cut out the dress and hood: place them over the doll and use the tabs to fasten them.

Those who are creative may wish to design other costumes.

Arithmetickler Test

FIND two numbers. The square of the first, plus the square of the second, equals eight; while the first plus the product of both equals six.

It's Your Move

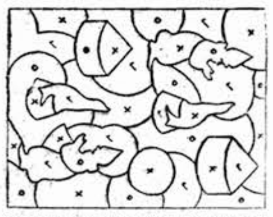


By Millard Hopper

IT IS interesting to study how White sets up his opponent for a five-man sweep above. It's White's turn; he's moving up the board. His first move is 27-24. Can you take it from there?

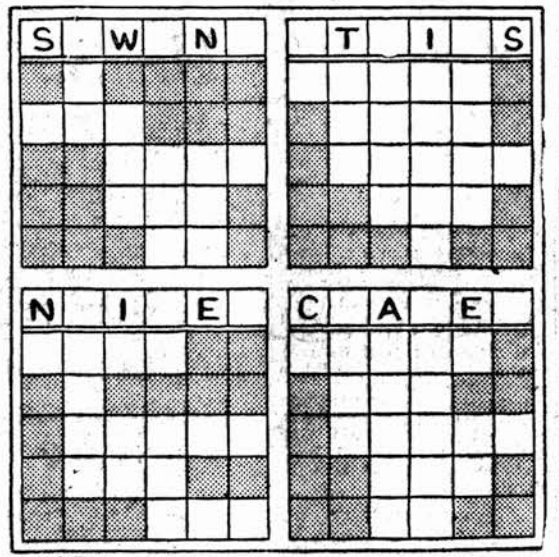
Solution: White moves 27-24, Black 28-19, White 10-7, Black 1-10 or 3-10, White 17-14, Black 10-17, White 26-30, Black 3-10 or 1-10, White 30-21-14-7-16-23.

★



"TOUCH OF SPRING" SOLUTION

CLUE-DOODLER PROJECT



CERTAIN key words appear in skeleton form across the tops of the blocks above. How quickly can you complete them?

To begin, copy all of the letters now showing in the empty spaces directly beneath them. Using a system of trial and error, insert letters in the remaining blanks to form short words. From these shorter words it is possible to reconstruct the key words.

It isn't necessary to fill in all the words to find the key words, but they are interesting to note.

Solution: The words sawing, strips, nailed and crates meet the requirements for respective diagrams. Other answers may be possible.

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SPORT CHRONICLE

I. NAVY BEAT CALTEX TO BAG NADKARNI CUP

BOMBAY, Saturday.

CALTEX Sports Club, last year's runners-up, had the mortification of losing the final of the Nadkarni Cup Football tournament, at the Cooprage, this evening, to Indian Navy, who won by three goals to one.

The second minute from the start saw Caltex take the lead. Inside-left John Charles passed to outside-left Pavithran, who made no mistake.

After that the Navy started pressing hard and in the seventh minute lost a scoring chance. Inside-right Bannerjee passed to centre-forward C. A. Raju, who tried, but the Oilmen's custodian Narayan collected the ball.

Seven minutes later, Caltex tested Navy's goalie Bhattacharjee, who was found safe. Centre-forward Neville passed to inside-right Madhavan, who tried but failed.

In the 20th minute Navy failed again. Outside-right P. Anthony passed to left-half Barua, but the Oilmen's Narayan intercepted him.

A minute later, Caltex suffered a casualty. Neville passed to outside-right Pereira, who in his attempt clashed with Navy's custodian, and had to be carried away on a stretcher, having fractured his right ankle.

However, in the 27th minute, Navy equalised. Centre-half Raghavan cleared the ball from his end, Narayan of Caltex came to collect, but missed, out dashed Nayy's C. A. Raju, and he shot home a goal.

Three minutes later, Oilmen's Neville's impetuosity lost them a goal. He, in a break through, with only the custodian to tackle, kicked wide.

At lemon time, the score was one-each.

After the break, in the 12th minute, after a subdued start, Navy faltered. Inside-left Nicholson passed to Bannerjee, who tried but Oilmen's Narayan collected the ball.

A minute later, Navy's Raju got away to a solo effort, but again Narayan saved.

BUT, IN THE 19TH MINUTE, THE NAVY STRUCK AGAIN. RAGHAVAN PASSED TO RAJU. AND HE MADE NO MISTAKE.

Three minute later, the Oilmen lost an equaliser. John Charles passed to Neville, and he kicked wide.

In the 25th minute, Navy's Raju, off Jairam's pass, sent the ball over the cross-bar.

Three minutes later, Navy had a 3-1 lead. Peter Anthony passed to Raju, and he did the needful.

Two minutes later, Raju of the Navy, off Bannerjce's pass, tried but Caltex's Narayan saved.

Again in the 36th minute, Navy failed again. Nicholson passed to Jairam, who kicked wide.

Mr. J. C. Maitra, president, W.I.F.A., before the prize distribution, announced that the Senior Division of the Harwood League will now be of 40 minutes duration in each half, instead of 45 minutes, international standard, as being played till yesterday.

Lt.-Gen. P. N. Thapar, G.O.C.-in-C., Southern Command, presided and gave away the prizes.

The teams were:

INDIAN NAVY: Bhattacharjee, George, Borah, Rawat, Raghavan, Barua, P. Anthony, Bannerjee, C. A. Raju, Nicholson, Jairam.

CALTEX SPORTS CLUB: Narayan, Bhaskaran, Chandrasekhar, Correa, Sanil, Antony, Pereira, Madhavan, Neville, John Charles, Pavithran.

Referee: J. P. D'Mello.

Earlier, in the replayed third round of the President's Cup, Rainbow 'A' easily beat Laxmi Ratan 'B' by 3-2.

Outside-left Fernandes (1 goal), and centre-forward Franklene (2 goals) scored for the Rainbow, while inside-right M. Raju (2 goals) scored for the Laxmi Ratan.

Goalkeeper Narayan of Caltex foils a Navy attacker in Saturday's Nadkarni Cup final, which the Navy won by three goals to one.

Amateur Club Athletics

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Amateur Sports Club will hold their open athletic meet under the auspices of the Rajkumari scheme at the Vallabhbhai Patel Stadium, Worli on Saturday and Sunday (May 18 and 19).

The following are the events:

MEN'S EVENTS: 100 metres, 400 metres, 1,500 metres, 110 metres hurdles, running long jump, running high jump, hop step and jump, throwing the javelin, throwing the discus putting the shot, 4 x 100 metres relay and 3,000 metres walk.

WOMEN'S EVENTS: 100 metres, 80 metres hurdles, running long jump, running high jump, throwing the discus and putting the shot.

BOYS UNDER 18: 100 metres, 400 metres, 1,500 metres, 110 metres hurdles, running long jump, running high jump, throwing the javelin, putting the shot and 4 x 100 metres relay.

GIRLS UNDER 18: 100 metres run, running long jump, running high jump, throwing the discus, 80 metres hurdles and 4 x 100 metres relay.

BOYS UNDER 16: 100 metres, 200 metres, 800 metres, running long jump, running high jump.

GIRLS UNDER 16: 50 metres, 100 metres, running long jump and running high jump.

BOYS UNDER 12: 50 metres and 100 metres.

GIRLS UNDER 12: 50 metres and 75 metres skipping race.

Free Walking Classes

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Walkers' Club, Bombay, at their annual general meeting recently decided to hold free weekly coaching classes in walking for those interested in the sport. The classes are expected to commence next month.

The Bombay State 10,000 metres champion, Mr. Alban Gonsalves, was appointed secretary of the club in place of Anthony Sequeira who asked to be relieved of the post.

FIXTURES

HOCKEY

B.P.H.A. Ground

5-40 p.m. Lusitanians vs B.S. Police (Provincial Semi-final).

Bombay Gymkhana

4-15 p.m. Nagpur Gymkhana vs Phoenix Mills (Practice); 5-40 p.m. Amballa Police Hawks vs Burmah-Shell (Aga Khan).

FOOTBALL

Cooperage

4 p.m. Tatas vs Old Boys XI (Practice); 5-40 p.m. I.C.L. vs Western Railway (Senior League).

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Labour Welfare Juniors Prevail Over Amateurs

BOMBAY, Saturday.

THE junior string of Bombay Labour Welfare prevailed over Parel Amateurs by two goals to one in the third round of the President's Cup Football Tournament at the St. Xavier's College ground, this evening.

With a barren first half, it was Labour Welfare who scored first goal, midway through the second half, through outside right Sattar who made no mistake getting a pass from centre-forward Illias.

The Amateurs who were in search for the equaliser did not take much time. In less than five minutes inside-left Ramaling restored equality sending in a powerful shot which the goalie could not prevent.

While it seemed as though extra time was necessary, a last minute goal by Welfare inside-left Augustine decided the issue in favour of the Labour Welfare.

Earlier, scoring the only goal in the initial half through centre-forward James, Little Pioneers moved into the next round at the expense of Hind Cycles in the replay in the same competition. They now meet Premier Automobiles in the quarter-final tomorrow.

At the Central Railway Ground, Young Aryan Goans defeated Bombay Dockyard Labour Board by three goals to nil. The goal scorers were Michael, Diago D'Souza and Maxi Fernandes. The half time score was 1-0.

Lt. Gen. P. N. Thapar, who presided over the Nadkarni final, is being introduced to the Navy team. Mr. J. C. Maitra, WIFA's president, is behind him.

INDIAN GYMKHANA PLAYERS IN GOOD FORM

BOMBAY, Saturday.

IN the city Inter-Club Chess Tournament which commenced today, Indian Gymkhana players were in great form and easily beat 3 to 1 Secretariat Gymkhana.

The best individual performance was however put up by Fali Kanga, representing Youth's Own Union, against S. Rehman of the Chess Club of India.

After a marathon struggle for supremacy the game ended in a draw as all good games should.

Results:

PREMIER DIVISION

Chess Club 2, Youths' Own Union 2: M. P. Pestonji ½, S. D. Sakhalkar ½; S. Rehman ½, Fali Kanga ½; D. P. Ratnagar 1, M. K. Gavande 0; M. R. Pathak 1, J. M. Shroff 0.

Indian Gymkhana 3, Secretariat Gymkhana 0: D G. Mondkar 0, N. K. N. Swamy 1; S. M. Chhatre 0, P. S. Krishnan 1; G. R. Ramachandran 1, V. V. Limaye 0.

Dadar Chess Circle 2, A. C. C. 1: S. N. Taveria 0, Dr. Thakkar 1; R. B. Parelwalla 1, Y. S. Ghanty 0; Hoshang Madan 1, K. K. Suvarna 0.

SENIOR DIVISION

Bhatia Mitra Mandal 2, Wimco "A" 1: M. P. Dossa 1, T. T. Salim 0; P. L. Nursey 1, R. Gopalan 0; K. M. Ved 0, K. N. Tata 1.

Chess Club "B" 4, Burmah-Shell 0: G. A. Menon 1, G. V. Gadgil 0; J. D. Nanavati 1, D. S. Kelkar 0. Two walk-over were conceded in favour of the Chess Club.

St. Xavier's College 1½, Air India International 2½: P. F. Bapna 0, B. E. Buchia 1; M. D'Souza 0, Z. M. Shilotri 1; M. Pampalia 1, D. Y. Dighe 0; B. Braganza ½, R. K. Malwankar ½.

JUNIOR DIVISION

Chess Club vs. B. P. T. Club: D. R. T. Wickham 0, V. P. Phadkar 1.

Tata Sports Club 3, Zandu 1: S. H. Pavri 0, S. C. Bhatt 1; R. A. Padhye 1, D. T. Vadodria 0; B. G. Jogina 1, R. K. Pattani 0; S. M. Askari 1, B. V. Muchhala 0.

New India 2, Godrej 2: B. D. Bhargav 1, J. Contractor 0; H. K. Mehta 1, Khan 0; Chandrasekhar 0, Aibara 1; R. R. Divekar 0, G. F. Patel 1.

CONSOLATION FOR INJURY

Pereira, the Caltex winger, suffered an ankle injury when he clashed with the Navy goalkeeper. At left: He is being consoled by his fair admirer, while the stretcher-bearers carry him away to hospital for further treatment.

Titus Lets Down Corps Of Signals

Maharashtra Combined 3, Corps of Signals (Jabalpur) 1

BOMBAY, Saturday.

MAHARASHTRA Combined overcame the Corps of Signals from Jabalpur more easily than the final score of 3-1 in their favour indicates. Their triumph this evening took them into the quarter-final round of the Aga Khan Hockey Tournament in which they will meet the Lusitanians, who in their previous round were conceded a walk-over by the Central Excise and Land Customs (Karachi).

Maharashtra Combined won because they were quick to seize their opportunities and because their defenders, particularly Bansode, Nambiar and Malelo held the rival forwards in a vice-like grip.

The losers also possessed a strong defence among whom Ajit Singh gave a sterling display.

The centre-half was cool and resourceful; he tackled hard and cleanly and frequently transformed a defensive effort into an attacking one.

TRAGIC BLUNDERS

But if the Corps of Signals made their exist it was because their goalkeeper, Titus, blundered tragically and forfeited all the three goals.

There never was the shadow of doubt that Titus was a prey to the disease, termed nerves.

HE MADE NO ATTEMPT TO WARD OFF THE FIRST GOAL. BAD JUDGMENT COST HIS SIDE THE SECOND, WHILE THE THIRD WAS CONCEDED BECAUSE HE DID NOT KNOW THE ARTS OF GOALKEEPING.

To start with(the game was only seven minutes old when left-flankman Bhatia of Maharashtra Combined took a free hit. He slammed hard and true towards goal.

Titus could have left his charge to smother the shot. Instead, he stood motionless between the posts. In a do-or-die effort Gorell put forward a one-handed stick off which the ball went into the net.

Thinking it was a suspect goal, Titus stood and stared at umpire Dominic Fernandes who rightly pointed his finger of scorn to the centre bully.

Within six minutes of the resumption, Titus erred badly. Rushing out to thwart Gorell, he could have used his stick to put the ball out of harm's way but he deemed it wiser to use his legs with the result that Gorell got the better of him.

Finally, Titus permitted a shot from the edge of the circle to strike his pads and roll it gently to Aspat to put on the finishing touch.

The cheering had hardly died down after Maharashtra Combined had taken the lead when the Corps of Signals drew level through Bachint Singh following a penalty corner.

After the re-start, Gorell weaved and swerved with great artistry to put the whole of the Corps of Signals team out of gear.

Sensing danger from Titus, the right-inner pushed the ball on the blind side of the goalkeeper and sounded the boards from an oblique angle.

THEN GAIKWAD CUT THROUGH THE DEFENCE AT WILL AND FROM THE EDGE OF CIRCLE CRASHED THE BALL INTO THE PADS OF TITUS. OFF THE REBOUND ASPAT CHALKED UP HIS SIDE'S LAST GOAL.

From then on and for the next fifteen minutes, the Corps of Signals braced themselves for vigorous action. Though Maharashtra Combined were penned in their own "D", they succeeded in keeping their goal intact.

The teams were:

MAHARASHTRA COMBINED: P. Virjee; G. M. Malelo and A. Saldhana; Shaikh Yusuf, Bansode and Nambiar; S. T. Patti, J. Gorell, Gaikwad, Aspat and Bhatia.

CORPS OF SIGNALS: Titus; Bachint Singh and Kulwant Singh; Darshan Singh, Ajit Singh and Puran Singh; Gurbachan Singh, Rajinder Singh, Balbir Singh, Ranganathan and Shinde.

UMPIRES: P. S. Mokhle and Dominic Fernandes.

Karunakar Scores Treble

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Nilkant Karunakar gained a treble in the annual games of the Automobile Engineering Sports Club held at Jogeshwari, this evening.

Nilkant won the men's singles in the badminton accounting for Raghunath Pednekar in a tense three-games final, the scores were 15-12, 12-15, 15-13.

Nilkant won the men's doubles title also in partnership with Ashok Kulkarni beating Manohar Padhye and Kirtikar in straight games, the scores reading 15-8, 15-10.

Nilkant completed the treble, winning the carrom singles at the expense of Rajadyaksha in three games losing the first. He won at 27-29, 29-14 29-17.

Gangadhar's team won two titles. They won the Volleyball and Huttutu titles. They beat President's team in Volleyball and Mayekar's team in the Huttutu

The women's singles title in Carrom was won by Miss Kusum Dikshit who beat Kumari Damayanti in straight games at 29-13, 29-15.

Mr. Yagnik Khare, the president of the club, was the guest of honour and gave away the trophies.

McAteer Advised Back To Ring

LONDON, May 11.

Pat McAteer, the British boxer who knocked out Jimmy Elliott in South Africa last Saturday, intends to resume boxing "as often and as quickly" as possible.

Elliott died after the knock-out, and McAteer, who was very much distressed, has been advised to get in the ring again to help himself psychologically.—NAFEN.

BOXER RETIRES

LONDON, May 11.

ANOTHER British boxer has decided to retire. Twenty-four hours after Ron Barton, the former British light-heavyweight champion, hung up the gloves. Willie Lloyd, the Welsh light-weight champion said that he is giving up "because I feel I can no longer give spectators their money's worth."

Lloyd's decision also is seen by some as following Jimmy Elliott's death last week-end and reports are circulating that a number of other boxers are contemplating ending their active career.

One is Randy Turpin, due to defend his British light heavyweight title on June 11, although Turpin's manager said today that so far Turpin and he had not even discussed the matter.

Willie Lloyd who is applying for a manager's licence, could not go the distance against his French opponent in London on Tuesday.

THE REFEREE STOPPED THE FIGHT IN THE 7TH ROUND AND LLOYD SAID THAT, ALTHOUGH HE HAD TRAINED HARD FOR THE CONTEST, HE FOUND HIMSELF UNABLE TO GIVE OF HIS BEST.

"Many believe," says the "Daily Herald's" boxing correspondent, "that Lloyd has been slowed down by the terrific punishment he has so courageously taken in the past. I believe Lloyd has done a great service to the game by packing up at a critical time in his career."—NAFEN.

Soviet Woman Beats World 400 M. Record

PARIS, May 11.

Soviet woman athlete Pauline Lazareva-Solopova beat the recently-established world record for the women's 400 metres run, when she clocked 55.2 secs. in Moscow, Tass News Agency reported.

The International Athletics Federation decided to recognise world records for the women's 400 metres on January first this year. The previous record was set up in Minsk two days ago by Maria Itkina with 55.8 secs.

At Friday's Moscow meeting, 17 years old Anna Zaitzeva finished second behind Solopova in 55.8 secs. equalling Itkina's previous record.—UPI-AFP.

Brighter Or Dangerous Cricket?

LONDON, May 11.

A new aspect of the "brighter cricket" controversy emerged yesterday during a Sussex-Gloucester game at Hove, Sussex.

A Sussex club member sitting in the pavillion sustained an injured jaw from a ball driven by the Sussex batsman, D. V Smith, and another member walked on to the field and complained that the game was getting too dangerous.

Smith hit nine sixes in an innings of 166.—NAFEN.

Rank Weak Supervision Mars Provincial Tie

SHELL AND WESTERN SHARE TWO GOALS

BOMBAY, Saturday.

WEAK umpiring and questionable tactics marred the semi-final round of the Bombay Provincial Hockey Championship between Burmah-Shell and Western Railway when they were concerned in a one-one draw at the B.P.H.A. ground this evening.

It was in the second half of play after the Oilmen were put in arrears a few seconds before the interval that they began to force the pace.

They tried their best to get past the Railway defence forcing as many as six dangerous penalty corners but in vain.

But the Railway defenders used all methods at their disposal to stop them and Albert Middlecoat started muttering to his players about both the Umpires Nap Mendonca and Felix Fernandes. The latter umpire failed to send him off the field or even warn him when he started back chatting.

Umpire Nap Mendonca blundered badly when Joe D'Souza raced through to a clearance by Walter D'Souza and got the ball past Rozario and Ghulam Mahomed into the goal, who were running after the ball trying to let it go out. He failed to apply the advantage rule blew up for a penalty corner whilst Joe D'Souza was about to take the hit. He realised his mistake and began hitting his head for not applying the advantage rule.

Western were superior in the initial session and they were unlucky in not taking the lead earlier in this period. Siddique burst past two defenders off Kishens pass, but his angular shot went wide. Then his first timer from a melee hit the upright with the goalkeeper completely beaten.

It was a minute before the break that Kenny D'Souza stopped Karim's rising shot and just managed to clear it before Siddique could get to it.

HIS CLEARANCE HIT ONE OF HIS COLLEAGUES FOOT JUST OUTSIDE THE CIRCLE AND FROM TERENCE FERNANDES' FREE HIT ANTIC FIRST TRIED THE BALL FEEBLY. BUT THE BALL ENTERED THE GOAL SURPRISINGLY THROUGH THE GOALKEEPER'S LEGS TO GIVE WESTERN THE LEAD.

After the change of ends Ghulam foiled Joe D'Souza at the top of the circle when the latter was going through off a pass from Tony Fernandes.

The thirteenth minute proved unlucky for Shell when Walter D'Souza's penalty corner hit was saved by Ghulam Mahomed, but from the rebound, Tony Fernandes sent in a powerful shot which Antic stopped with his foot. Hodwever Umpire Nap Mendonca did not award a penalty bully.

It was seven minutes later that Umpire Nap Mendonca lapsed again failing to give Joe D'Souza's goal, but from the penalty corner Walter D'Souza's goal bound shot was stopped by Rozario with his foot. Tony Fernandes failed to get the better of the Railway defender.

But the Oilmen were not to be denied a goal for, six minutes before the final whistle Walter D'Souza sent the ball to the boards off a penalty corner.

The teams were:

WESTERN RAILWAY: Ghulam Mahomed; Gangaram, Rozario; T. Fernandes, Antic, Nimal, Naqvi, Kishenlal, Siddique, Champaklal and Karim.

BURMAH-SHELL: K. D'Souza; P. Joseph, W. D'Souza; O. Braganza, A. Middlecoat, C. Mirajkar; H. Abraham, T. Fernandes, A. Saxby, J. D'Souza, J. Mascarenhas.

UMPIRES: F. Fernandes and N. Mendonca.

Weakness Of Bonus-Point System

LONDON, May 11.

Critics who held that the M.C.C. proposal for brightening cricket by giving bonus points for quick scoring was useless have been proved correct right at the start of the new season.

The weakness of the idea was demonstrated at the game's home — Lord's.

It happened when Kent scored 346 for 8 declared in their opening innings against Middlesex and then skittled out their opponents for 108.

Kent, hitting out enthusiastically, seemed almost certain to get the two bonus points on the first innings scoring by gaining 3.32 runs per over.

Batting for Middlesex, Edrich and Compton got only 86 runs between them, but managed to force up their team's average to 3.60 per over. The final blow for Kent came when Compton was bowled. Had he remained in and been forced to score slowly, the Middlesex average for the innings would have been worse than Kent's. By getting him out, Kent threw away their own chance of the bonus.—NAFEN.

Plea To Preserve U. S. Carrier

NEW YORK, May 11.

The carrier, "Enterprise," reported by the enemy as "sunk" on six different occasions in World War II, was towed to the New York Naval Shipyard amid doubts about her future.

Last June, the Navy sought Congressional permission to remove the ship from the reserve fleet. Such a move usually indicates that a vessel will be scrapped.

However, Naval spokesman said no decision had been reached on what to do with the carrier. Many persons including the men who served on the ship during the 1942-45 period, have urged that the "Enterprise" be kept as a permanent memorial of the Navy's role in World War II.

The vessel engaged in 20 Pacific naval battles. The ship's planes were credited with destroying 911 Japanese planes. They sank 71 enemy ships, damaged 192 others and logged 275,000 miles in action.—NAFEN.

Bombay Hockey Girls Leave On Monday

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Bombay State women's hockey team, participating in the Inter-State Women's Hockey Championships at Bangalore will be leaving on Monday night.

Leave considerations have compelled the selectors to make certain last minute changes in the team previously announced and now the following fourteen girls will have the honour of representing their State viz:

Siena de Lima (captain), Jean Robb (vice-captain), Joyce Hyams (goalie), Lygia Fernandes, Lyra de Souza, Bessie de Souza, Angela Brown, Violet Peters, Renee Thornber, Julie Dunne, Liza Brown, Mabel Pereira and Zennie Viegas.

The team will be accompanied by Kenny Lynn as the official coach-cum-manager.

Bombay is due to play the winners of the Maharashtra-Rajasthan tie, having received the only bye in the tournament.